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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

SHOT BY A CRANK.

The Big Bonanza King, John W. Mackay, Receives a Serious Wound.

HIS ASSAILANT TURNS SUICIDE.

The Tragedy in a Business Center of San Francisco.

ACT OF A RUINED SPECULATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—John W. Mackay, the famous bonanza mining man and financier, was shot through the back shortly after noon to-day by a man giving the name of W. C. Rippi, and narrowly escaped death. Rippi, after firing one shot at Mackay, shot himself through the left breast and will die. Owing to the great excitement it was some time after the shooting occurred that the shooter's name was ascertained. It was W. C. Rippi instead of Ratcliffe and Dunn, as at first reported. Mackay's wound is not serious, and there is no danger of a fatal termination.

The shooting occurred in the paved court back of the Lick house, which runs from Sutter to Post street between Montgomery and Kearney. A white-hired man was noticed walking around Sutter street acting very nervously during the early portion of the morning throwing his hand back toward his hip pocket. It is the custom of Mr. Mackay to come about noontime every day to the jewelry store at the corner of Sutter street and Lick alley to compare his watch with the clock there. As Mackay reached the end of the alley nearest Sutter street, and a few feet from where the old man was standing, the latter pulled out his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet struck Mackay in the middle of the back.

HE SHOT HIMSELF.

After firing the shot the would-be murderer supplemented his crime by turning the pistol on himself and firing a shot into his own body. The self-inflicted wound was serious, but as long as he could walk he followed Mackay up trying to fire at him again, but he was so weak he could not pull the trigger. He then threw up his hands, exclaiming: "My God, I am satisfied." Mackay put his hand behind his back and some one raised his coat. As he drew his hand out it was covered with blood and he exclaimed to one of his friends that the shot had taken effect in the middle of his back. Mackay was placed in a buggy and taken to the Palace hotel where medical attendance was rendered. Mackay's assailant was taken to the city receiving hospital.

John Bonner, who is connected with a florist store on Lick alley, was an eyewitness to the shooting. He assisted Mr. Mackay to his buggy and drove him to the Palace hotel. "I had just got out of my buggy," said Mr. Bonner, "and was about to go into my office when I heard a loud report. Looking down the alley toward Sutter street I saw a man with a white slouch hat and gray clothes, cropped but rather straggling beard, holding a smoking revolver in his right hand. He was roughly dressed. A short distance from him was Mr. Mackay, whom I immediately recognized. He had his right hand to his back a little above the kidneys. He was perfectly cool and he walked toward where I was standing, as if oblivious to the fact that his would-be murderer was standing close behind him with a pistol levelled at him.

WHAT SAVED MACKAY.

"It all happened like a flash. The rough-looking man did not fire at his intended victim again, but turning the weapon about pointed it at his own breast and fired. He whirled about in the street and fell to the pavement. Probably the only thing that saved Mr. Mackay's life was the fact that a wagon was in the street, and in crossing over Mr. Mackay got the vehicle between himself and the shooter. As Mr. Mackay approached me I went forward and asked him to get into my buggy. He complied, and jumping in after him I asked him if he was hurt. He drew his hand from behind his back, and it was covered with blood. He looked cheerful and said that he was not much hurt, but said that perhaps I had better drive to Dr. Keeney's office. We went there, but there was no one in so I drove to the Palace hotel."

The old man who did the shooting was taken to the receiving hospital in a patrol wagon. The man was conscious, but could not articulate. Examination revealed that the bullet had entered his left breast, passed through the trunk, coming out just below the left shoulder blade. The bullet was found just under the skin. The patient was apparently about 70 years of age. In his pantaloons left-hand pocket was found a 38-caliber revolver of bull dog pattern, and all cartridges intact. Also in his pocket was a purse containing 20 cents, an envelope containing paper on which was written "Dr. I. K. Hinton, La Place hotel. End not yet." A letter addresses to the *Examiner* read as follows:

A MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

"Food for reflection. Paid $150,000 for a sapphire to place on the jaded person of his wife. A sufficient amount to have saved 500 of his paupers from a suicidal grave. Just think of it. Inscribe it on his tomb."

Mackay was about the coolest man in San Francisco. After being examined by the surgeon he walked about his apartments talking to his friends. He supposed Rippi was some crank.

Not since the shooting of Judge Terry at Lathrop by United States Deputy Marshal Nagle four years ago has there been such intense excitement in San Francisco. It was at noon, and thousands of people were on the streets in the business quarter, where the shooting occurred. They crowded to the scene of the tragedy, and the narrow alley way was soon black with curious sightseers. Mr. Mackay is so well known in San Francisco that those who saw the shooting immediately recognized him, and the news that the bonanza king had been shot spread with incredible rapidity. Crowds gathered about the bulletin boards and newspaper offices, and when extra editions of the papers came out they were eagerly purchased.

Mr. Mackay made the following statement: "I was walking down Sutter street, bound for my room to pack my valise, as I intended to go to Virginia City this afternoon. When I reached Lick alley I thought it would be a short cut to the hotel. I had hardly taken two steps into Lick alley when I heard a pistol shot. I paused for a moment, rather startled, for I had not seen any one in the alley when I entered it, and did not at first know from which direction the report of the pistol came. Suddenly a voice exclaimed: 'Mr. Mackay, you are shot,' and looking up I saw a gentleman who brought me to my room. 'No, I am not shot,' I replied. 'Yes, you are,' for I saw dust fly from your coat when the bullet struck you. I put my hand around under my coat, and sure enough when I looked at my hand it was covered with blood. I then felt pain in my back.

HAPPENED IN A MOMENT.

"It all happened in a second, and turning half way around I saw my assailant standing at the head of the alley with his pistol pointed at me. I then hurried across to the east side of the alley, and as I did so I saw the old man put a pistol, as I thought, to his mouth and fire it again. He then reeled and fell, and I continued up the alley until we reached Mr. Bonner's cart and he drove me to the Palace hotel."

When Mr. Mackay was asked if he knew the man who shot him he said: "I never knew of a man named Rippi. I had a good look at the old man who shot me and I am certain I do not know him. I cannot give any reason for the assault."

Soon after 2 o'clock physicians extracted the bullet. Dr. John F. Morse, who performed the operation in conjunction with Dr. Keeney, said the bullet entered below the right shoulder blade, and ranging slightly to the right struck the vertebræ and lodged in one of the spinous processes. Dr. Morse said the wound was not necessarily fatal, but that the patient was by no means out of danger. He added that in cases of gunshot wounds there was always danger of blood poisoning or lockjaw. When closely questioned Dr. Morse said that it was too soon to foretell the termination of the wound, but that Mr. Mackay was resting quietly.

Richard V. Dey telegraphed to Mrs. Mackay in London and to young Mr. Mackay in New York that Mr. Mackay has been shot, but that the wound was not dangerous.

WHO RIPPI IS.

William C. Rippi was well known to old-timers in San Francisco, and was a familiar figure around 1220 Powell street, where he has lived for some time. Everybody knew him and considered him harmless. For the last two years he roomed at the above address, and the landlady asserts that he was the easiest to please of all her boarders. About 8 o'clock this morning he left his room and went downtown. He returned an hour later in a very despondent mood, and the neighbors say as he passed down Powell street he was tearing at his handkerchief with his teeth and appeared to be very much worked up over something. He remained in his room about two hours and then started off. The chances are that the intervening time was spent in putting his effects in order and getting ready for the deed.

From the people in the house it was learned that the old man had been very despondent of late and that nearly all his means had been swallowed up in stock speculation. "I knew Mr. Rippi very well," was the remark of a gentleman who lives near 1220 Powell street. "He used to come to my place every day to read the papers before he went downtown. He did not come in this morning as usual and he seemed very much distressed over something as he passed by about 9 o'clock. He was born in Cincinnati and leaves a wife and family there. At one time he was worth over $100,000, and made about $50,000 on Comstock. He came to San Francisco and began gambling in stocks. His money soon began to go, and then he opened a cash grocery store on Fourth street. That venture failed, and about four years ago he was running a bar and dining room on the steamer Mary Garrett, which plies between San Francisco and Stockton. At one time he lived in Denver and owned quite a lot of property, but it also went in his stock speculations. He knew almost all the old-timers in California. When no one else could identify, old man Rippi was called upon and he generally succeeded."

WHO RIPPI IS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The family of Wesley C. Rippi, who made an attempt on Mr. Mackay's life, live in this city. His wife lives with her son William at Idlewild, six miles north of here. He is well to do and highly respectable. The other son, Wesley C. Rippi, lives in the eastern part of Columbia and is a government gauger of spirits. They say the family name is properly spelled Rippley. Naturally the news to them to-day caused a terrible shock. Thirty years or more ago the would-be murderer was engaged in trade here. His roving temper led him to go West. Only incidentally did his family hear of the strange man during these years.

LOCOMOTIVE VS. SNOWDRIFT.

The Big Machine Makes a Plucky Fight Against the Beautiful.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—A remarkably plucky and successful fight against an immense snowdrift was made by Engineer William Boyd, who was "double-heading" a passenger train over the mountains on the Western Maryland railroad last night. Boyd was in charge of a big new 10-wheeler, and was doubling up with engine No. 58, to which the mail train was attached.

Beyond Hanselmanville they encountered a terrible snowdrift, not less that 10 feet high and packed solid. To stop in front of it, thought Engineer Boyd, would never do, so calling on Fireman Birely to pile up the steam and signaling with a blast of his whistle to the engineer in the rear that he was going through, and to get ready, Engineer Boyd braced himself and pulled the throttle wide open, and No. 34, with a snort, leaped into the drift, followed by No. 38 and the passenger train.

There was a grinding crash of broken glass and splintered wood, and Engineer Boyd found himself forced slowly but surely backward by the snowdrift, which pushed through the smashed windows. Fireman Birely was lost sight of in the avalanche of snow, but the engine went plunging into the obstinate drift in a very businesslike way. The engineer and fireman were buried in the snow, the cab was choked up with it, lever, throttle, steam-gauges, air-brake, pumps and furnace door were hidden from sight. The drift was 150 yards in length.

When the train entered the big drift it was making almost 40 miles per hour, and when it emerged the speed had dwindled down to about six miles an hour. When clear the train was covered with snow so completely that its outlines were hardly distinguishable.

Engineer Boyd and Birely, the fireman, were nearly suffocated by the snow which closed in about them. The cab windows were smashed in, and Mr. Boyd's head had been slightly cut by flying glass. A gang of track-cleaners on the train were brought into requisition on the double quick, hurried forward to the engine, and in a few minutes unearthed the engineer and fireman, who had in the meantime been hard at work tunneling their way out from the inside.

FIVE HEROES DIE.

They Lose Their Lives Attempting to Rescue a Shipwrecked Crew.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., March 1.—Five men were drowned off Cuttyhunk, one of the Elizabeth islands, last night while trying to rescue the crew of a stranded vessel. The men composed the volunteer crew of the Massachusetts Humane Society's lifeboat. They are Captain Timothy Aiken, Isah H. Tilton, Hiram Jackson, Wm. Brightman and Frederick Aiken. A rope was thrown to Captain Aiken, which he caught and tied around himself three times, but it slipped off and he was lost. All the men but Brightman lived on the island. Captain Aiken leaves a wife and seven children, Jackson a wife and three children, and Tilton a wife and two children.

During the terrible storm of last evening a vessel was discovered aground off Sow and Pigs reef. The boat belonging to the Massachusetts Humane Society was got out and a volunteer crew of six men put off in her, despite the heavy swell and the warnings of the captain of the life-saving station. The men were determined to rescue the crew of the vessel if it was possible to do so. They had a long, hard and perilous pull, and the waves threatened every moment to engulf them, but at last they succeeded in getting under the lee of the vessel.

A rope was thrown to the boat, but just as a landing was about to be effected a great wave capsized the boat, and in an instant the men were struggling in the ice cold water. One man of the boat's crew, Joseph Tilton, caught a rope thrown and was drawn on board the vessel, but the others were all lost.

Communication was subsequently established with the land and it was erroneously reported that the crew were all lost.

An affecting scene ensued. The wives and children searched the shore agonizingly for the bodies of the dead, and they were joined by nearly all of the populace of the village, none of whom slept all night.

This is the worst disaster known in the history of the island. The wrecked vessel was ascertained to be the brig Sadua, laden with sugar and bound from Cuba for Boston. It is thought that the brig will be lost. The captain and crew of the brig were saved and landed on Cuttyhunk. The body of Frederick Aiken was washed ashore this morning.

GIOLOTTI SUSTAINED.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER DELAYS THE BANK INVESTIGATION.

He Carries the Chamber Against Crispi and Rudini.

ROME, March 1.—Signor Agnini, socialist deputy, spoke at length in the chamber to-day concerning ex-Premier Crispi's charge that Giolotti, when minister of finance in 1880, had expressed the belief that the Bank of Rome was conducted dishonestly. Statements had been made generally, he said, that compromised several premiers and their cabinets, and the only honorable way of repudiating such a charge was through a searching and impartial parliamentary investigation. To this course only those having something to conceal could object. He would move, therefore, that a committee of seven deputies be appointed to examine and report on the relations of recent ministries to the banks of issue.

Ex-Premier Crispi was received with cheers and applause when he rose to support Signor Agnini's motion. The gravest imputations had been made, he said, against the honor of men who had held or were holding the highest offices of the State. The men occupying such conspicuous positions of trust and honor should be above suspicion, certainly above listening tamely to the most blackening accusations. For his part he repeated that he had nothing to conceal and courted investigation. Delay meant only that the guilty would be escaping the merited punishment of their misdeeds while the innocent would be kept under a cloud of unjust suspicion. To prevent the continuance of this injustice he would appeal to the chamber to approve the motion.

The Marquis di Rudini, also ex-premier and included with Signor Crispi and Premier Giolotti by the charge of having sustained irregular relations to the Bank of Rome, also spoke in favor of an immediate investigation.

Amid much confusion Premier Giolotti repeated his former arguments for delay. The courts of the country, he said, sufficed for the work of investigation and punishment. The chamber would do best by postponing the discussion of the bank troubles, as well as all action looking toward a parliamentary investigation, for three months.

Signor Agnini's motion was then rejected by a vote of 197 to 92.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

New Jersey Agitated by Proposed Trial of Faribault Plan.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Some of the leading Catholic clergymen here are opposed to the proposed bill providing for turning over the parochial school property to the State in return for an appropriation. They hold that nothing substantial could be gained by the scheme. The appearance of such a bill in the legislature will be a signal for an agitation greater than any that has shaken the estate in years, as Protestants generally would be against it. Impassioned editorials in opposition to the project have already appeared in newspapers.

AFTER ECONOMY'S WEALTH.

Ohio People Think They Have Claims Against Dun and Associates.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 1.—In Springfield and Beaver townships reside a number of people who claim that President Rapp of the Harmony society induced them to join and pay into the common treasury their savings, and after giving the society the best years of their life they were expelled on one pretext and another, and have located in this county. They have formed an organization, retained attorneys, and propose to sue the managers of the Economite society. Recently a committee was sent to Butler, Pa., and searching through the old records discovered, they claim, a number of documents which will aid them in establishing their claims.

CHANGING PLANS.

The Cleveland Movements on to Washington Varied a Little.

BEN LEFEVRE AFTER A PLACE.

H. T. Thurber, a Detroit Lawyer, Will Be Private Secretary.

THE HARRITY SILVER CIRCULAR.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Mr. Cleveland's plans for the trip to Washington are now fairly complete. It was his original intention to travel only at night, leaving Lakewood by special train late in the evening and reaching Washington in good time on Friday morning. But this plan has now been changed, so that the special train will leave New York on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock, making no stops between here and Lakewood, where it will take up the president-elect and the members of his family and party. When the train leaves here it will carry as the guests of the president-elect ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and his wife, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, his wife and children; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the stenographer; Mr. E. Benedict, wife and two daughters; Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and his wife, and perhaps one or two other persons who are not yet known, although it is not likely the party will be much enlarged beyond those already mentioned.

The train will run through to Washington direct, reaching there some time between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening. The entire party will go direct to the Arlington hotel, as heretofore announced. The train will not be accompanied by any detectives as has been reported would be the case. The president-elect has always insisted that nothing of this kind was needed, and therefore has uniformly declined the tenders made him of services by the managers of the police force of this or any other city. On the same day Mr. Bissell, who is to succeed Mr. Wanamaker as postmaster general, will leave Buffalo in a special car accompanied by his family and a few friends. They will reach Washington early Friday morning and will probably stop at the same hotel with the presidential party.

A PLACE FOR LEFEVRE.

There is some gossip here among politicians about the secretaryship of the senate when that body is reorganized on the 4th of March. It is known that the principal candidate is ex-Congressman Ben Lefevre of Ohio. While not much noise has been made about it, it is certain that General Lefevre has made a pretty careful canvass of the senate. Naturally he is backed by his own senator, Mr. Brice, and by some of the special friends of the latter among the party managers. While there are several other candidates, most of those already announced are from the South, and as geographical lines go it is not into politics, it is now assured that these candidates will not be able to make much of an impression upon the Democratic senators who will meet in extra session on the 4th of March. It has been thought that if the South was to be slighted in any way in the assignment to it of cabinet places, the Democratic senators from that section would then have pushed someone for the senate secretaryship. But now that three cabinet portfolios have been assigned to that section it is not expected that any of the candidates thus far announced will be able to make a very strong impression upon the senate.

The new administration will take no part whatever in the allotment of this or any other place in the senate or house, looking upon these as private matters; but General Lefevre has, it is generally understood, given assurances of a desire to be useful, and it is probable that before this caucus is held some sort of an agreement will be reached whereby the secretaryship will fall to the share of Ohio.

A HIGH OPINION OF GRESHAM.

Mr. M. V. E. Elgerley, now of Massachusetts, but formerly of New Hampshire, of which State he was nearly elected governor in 1882, expressed his opinion freely yesterday about Mr. Cleveland's now completed cabinet. Among other things he said: "The people of my State certainly approve of Mr. Cleveland's appointment of Judge Gresham to the cabinet. I have not heard of any opposition from Democrats. I think it good politics to appoint the judge. By taking able men from the Republican ranks it weakens that party. Some of the regular Democrats may object, but they will vote the ticket all the same. And all the voters who are on the fence and many who are doubtful will come right into the Democratic ranks on account of Judge Gresham's appointment. So leaving out the question of the judge's eminent fitness, Mr. Cleveland has unconsciously played a splendid game of politics. Judge Gresham's appointment means the accession of many Republican votes to the Democratic party. There is no use denying the fact that the Republicans feel the defection of Judge Gresham keenly. They had rather have had him remain a Republican.

"It would be impossible to speak in too high terms of the selection of Richard Olney of my State as attorney general. While he has never been especially active in the larger politics of the country, he is everywhere known as a Democrat who has been devoted to the interests of his party in the best sense of the word. But it is as a lawyer that he is especially well known. In this respect he is not surpassed in Boston, with its great contingent of able and well-trained lawyers. Besides that, he is a studious man, thoroughly popular with everybody that knows him, and resolutely, and determinedly honest. No man could have been chosen for this place who will make a more brilliant record than Richard Olney."

REFORM IN WASHINGTON.

Why Good Citizens United For the Democratic Candidates.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 1.—Such a landslide has not been seen here for a long time. The Democrats carried everything before them. The Republicans have not a ward to count as their own in what has been a Republican town for many years. John Curran, the Democratic burgess-elect, was elected by a majority of 259, while D. M. Donehoo was elected 'squire for the sixth consecutive time, beating Henry Gantz, who is an ardent Republican. The Democrats captured every other borough office of importance. They will have 9 out of 12 members in the next council, putting the borough completely in the hands of the Democracy, where for the good of the town it should have been years before.

Mr. Curran said to THE POST'S representative that his administration should be devoted chiefly to reforming the financial affairs of the town. The Republican burgesses, especially the retiring functionary, have neglected this all-important part in a manner that now seriously embarrasses the municipality. It has been work left undone rather than errors made. This Mr. Curran proposes to correct. He had the support of many Republicans who are desirous of a change in municipal affairs. For three years he has been a member of the council, and has distinguished himself for fearless performance of duty. His fitness for the place is universally acknowledged. He is only 31 years of age.

Tuesday's victory encourages the Democrats all over the county. Here are eight precincts, voting solidly for reform in borough affairs, and there is no room to doubt that they will vote that way in county politics, which the Republicans have corrupted just as badly. In other places in the county the people shown dissatisfaction with Republican rule. Now is Democracy's chance in this county.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Paul Neuman Thinks the Treaty Will Not Be Approved.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—Paul Neuman, the envoy of Queen Lilinokalani to Washington, to-day expressed his confident conviction that the treaty of annexation made with the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was practically defeated. He said that the senate would be asked this week to appoint a commission to visit the islands and investigate the condition of affairs there. If this were done, he said, the senate and the country would learn the conditions under which the people of Hawaii would almost unanimously support a movement for the annexation of the islands if it were then determined that that was the best thing for both countries. The political treaty, Mr. Neuman said, gave the people of Hawaii practically nothing, and the offer of the islands came from a body of men who had nothing to give. He asserted that the queen had not been deposed, but had simply retired to her private residence in order to avoid a conflict with the United States troops. He asserted that Minister Stevens had been compelled to raise the United States flag over the government buildings in Honolulu to protect the provisional government from its own partisans. Having established the protectorate, however, Mr. Neuman said Minister Stevens should have been amply supported by the government. Personally he hoped the protectorate would be maintained until the future course of the islands was settled.

Mr. Neuman criticised the action of Mr. Davies in starting to the United States with the Princess Kaiulani, and also his reported proposition to Minister Lincoln in London to accept a United States protectorate over the islands with the princess on the throne, with a regency for three years.

"Why three years?" he asked. "The princess will be of age next year, and if she ever is qualified to reign it will be then. Mr. Davies acted, I believe, without authority. The friends of the princess in Honolulu opposed the project of bringing her to this country, but she seems to have been started off before letters from the islands could reach her. I do not believe the officials of the United States will be inclined to receive with a kindly spirit the intermeddling of this Liverpool merchant."

WILL HELP THE DEMOCRATS.

If Necessary, the Populists Will Aid Them to Organize the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The recent events in the West indicate that the Democrats will have enough members in the next senate to reorganize that body without outside aid. Still, if that aid should become necessary, it is pretty well settled that the Populist senators will vote with the Democrats. Senator Peffer gave utterance to such a statement to-day.

"On the question of the organization of the senate," said Mr. Peffer, "as in all other things, I, for one, intend to be independent. While that is true, I regard it as my duty to put no obstruction in the right of way to which I regard the Democrats to be entitled by reason of the popular verdict in the recent election."

A WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

He Will Represent His State in the Senate For Two Years.

CHEYENNE, WYO., March 1.—A. C. Beckwith, a wealthy stockman of Western Wyoming, was appointed by Governor Osborne to-day as senator from his State for the next two years. The two prominent candidates for the position were John Charles Thompson, whose election was defeated by the defection of one Democratic vote, and A. I. New, who lacked six votes of an election.

Mr. Beckwith is about 50 years of age. He is a prominent man from Wyoming to the world's fair and was a delegate to the last Democratic national convention.

STATE FINANCES.

First Annual Report Made by Auditor General Gregg.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 1.—The first report of Auditor General Gregg shows that the State's income for the year ending November 30, 1892, was $10,748,759. For the year before that it was $13,007,162. The difference was caused by the receipt in 1891 of $3,000,000 for taxes which had been in litigation. Outside of that there has been a fair increase in the receipts. The following are some of the largest items: Tax on corporation stock and limited partnerships, $2,-211,160; on gross receipts, $567,870; on personal property, $2,235,-840; on loans, $847,030; on collateral inheritances, $1,111,120; on foreign insurance companies, $421,772; on wholesale liquor licenses, $118,690; on retail licenses, $353,800; from the United States government, $538,875; fees of public officers, $105,000. The running expenses of the State government were $1,416,690, $560,000 less than in 1891. The redeeming of loans required $1,417,000, and interest on loans $967,347. Charitable institutions received $846,760, insane asylums $436,000, penitentiaries $121,770, and the common schools, $5,379,-608, more than twice as much as in 1891. The Homestead trouble cost the State $375,260. The total disbursements were $11,727,969. The balance in the treasury on November 30, 1892, was $6,000,946.

RUFUS HATCH DEAD

The Noted Wall Street Operator Expires After a Long Illness.

A VARIED CAREER AS A FINANCIER.

He Made and Lost Vast Fortunes With Great Rapidity.

GRIM DEATH FOUND HIM POOR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Rufus Hatch, the once famous Wall street magnate, died this afternoon at his residence in Spuytenduyvil at 3 o'clock. Mr. Hatch retired from "the street" two years ago, and had been failing in health ever since. The immediate cause of his death was a complication of kidney, heart and liver troubles, which had confined him to his room for several weeks. Mrs. Hatch and all the members of the family except Mrs. Kimball, a daughter living in California, were by the bedside.

Rufus Hatch was born at Welles, Me., in 1833. At 12 years of age he was forced to earn his own living, and secured employment in a general store at Kennebunkport, Me. When Rufus was 19 his family moved to Rockford, Ill. The town was then the center of a farming country. Young Hatch got work in a store which was the headquarters of the farmers for miles around. His employer was unable to buy up all the produce brought to him, so he gave Rufus permission to buy and sell some for himself. The young man did so with so much success that he was soon able to make headquarters at Chicago. In that city he engaged in the grain trade and was again very successful. With several other merchants he founded the Chicago board of trade. About this time he married Charlotte T. Hatch, a distant relative, whom he had met in Rockford. In Chicago Hatch became acquainted with Henry Keep, a brother-in-law of Governor Flower, and president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and the two men were fast friends both in Chicago and in this city during the war. He was a member of the gold board and stock exchange of New York.

CAUGHT IN A SQUEEZE.

In 1871 he was the managing director of the Pacific Mail steamship company. In 1878 Hatch entered into a deal to boom Northwestern stock. It was hard work at first, but the securities went up, when suddenly there was a sudden slump. Hatch was well nigh ruined. Up to that time he had been friendly with Henry Clews, the banker, and the latter is said to have advised him to go through bankruptcy to relieve himself of his debts. Hatch felt offended at the proposition, retorted hotly and left the banker's office in a rage. Since that time the men have not spoken. The following year Northwestern went up without coaxing. Hatch got back a portion of what he had lost the year before. Inside of three years he had paid up every dollar which he owed.

It was at this time that Hatch conceived the idea of building iron steamboats with water tight compartments for river navigation. This idea crystalized into form, and to-day the Iron Steamboat Company is the outcome of it. As a member of the produce exchange he made many bold strokes. He thought nothing of buying 1,000,000 bushels of wheat at a time, and he always came out of the deals a gainer. These transactions were always conducted in the name of James R. Keene. The success of the pair was due to trustworthy information which Hatch received from Chicago.

"One of Hatch's biggest ventures, and the one which finally wrecked him, was his entry into Northern Pacific affairs with Henry Villard. With him he formed the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company, and interested in the scheme such men as Roscoe Conkling and Governor Green of New Jersey. The scheme was to build hotels for tourists in the Yellowstone park and provide other accommodations for their comfort. The company secured a ten-year lease from the interior department of small areas in the park for their hotels. They began work with a capital stock of $1,000,000. They gave out contracts for the building of stage lines from the railroad through the park to the hotels, and also arranged for telegraph and other facilities.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Great difficulty was experienced in building—first, owing to the lack of means to transport materials, and secondly, owing to labor troubles. Carpenters had to be engaged in St. Paul, 90 miles away, and brought to the park at great expense. Shortly after the beginning of the work 50 carpenters were hired and brought to the park. The next day they struck. They were at once discharged and a telegram sent to St. Paul to engage 50 more men. After great trouble they were secured. The main hotel, which, according to the plans, was to have been 800 feet long, was built out of raw timber cut in the park. Before the enterprise was finished, only 440 feet long. It is built at the Mammoth hot springs.

The year 1883 saw the beginning of the end of Hatch's financial career. In the spring of that year he went to England and invited 80 capitalists, journalists, noblemen and other prominent men to come to this country and visit the park. In the party were Sir William Lesage, Sir William Hardman, Sir John Pujeston's wife and daughters, Lord Hedley and many others. Before going to the park visits were paid to Niagara Falls, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities of the west. The excursion cost an enormous sum of money. Hatch was seconded in his leadership of the party by Ashley W. Cole, now a journalist of this city.

The excursion was a great success. Two weeks later the party were met by another grand excursion conducted personally by Mr. Villard. The object of the latter was to boom Northern Pacific. It had been arranged to get the two parties together to witness the joining of the rails running eastward and westward and the driving of the golden spike by means of which the two ends of the road were to be welded. This occurred in September, 1883. A few days later, when everything boded success for the undertaking, Northern Pacific stock dropped. The bottom seemed to have fallen out of the market. Villard's famous "blind pool" was wrecked and there was found to have been a miscalculation of $20,000,000 in the estimates of the cost of building the road. Villard, at least, explained it that way.

RUIN AT LAST.

The stock fell so rapidly that, as Mr. Cole has since said, "out West it shrunk so rapidly that we could hear it rattle." Hatch was ruined this time. He never recovered from it. To add to the troubles of the park company, Senator Vest at that session of congress spoke bitterly against the scheme, branding it as a move on the part of Wall street to secure the park as a feeding ground for cattle.

Mr. Hatch was twice married. In 1873 his first wife died, leaving two sons and a daughter. In 1880 he married Miss Mary Gray, a daughter of Captain Gray, the commodore of the Pacific Mail fleet. The couple have had four children. She is still living. Mr. Hatch's once palatial home at Park avenue and Thirty-sixth street, which he bought from Richard B. Connolly, city controller under Tweed, still belonged to him, but he did not live in it.

Mr. Hatch's liberality was shown on the musical committee of Christ church. He paid $12,000 a year out of his own pocket for music. At one time he engaged Mme. Imogene Brown, a famous soprano living in Boston, to come here at his expense on Saturday and return home on Monday. In the interim she lived with his family at his home.

SHE MADE WHISKY.

Arrest of Mrs. Brewer For Illicit Distilling in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 1.—A big party of moonshiners will arrive here in the morning, among them being Mrs. Brewer, wife of the infamous James Brewer. A deputy United States marshal said of this woman today: "Immediately after Brewer was sent to the penitentiary the last time his wife began dealing in moonshine to support herself and children. We knew she was doing business, but for two years that woman baffled our best efforts to get a case against her. Finally she incurred the enmity of a neighbor, who furnished us the evidence that warranted arresting her, and she was indicted. Mrs. Brewer is a remarkably handsome woman, well-educated, and still showing traces of her earlier refinement, despite the wild life she has led. She was the daughter of an old New England family, and was educated abroad. She fell in with Brewer on her return, and becoming infatuated with the dashing fellow, married him and they went to live in the wilds of Logan county. I bar no man in Western Virginia when I say this woman is as good a shot with rifle or pistol as there is in the State.

"Her natural shrewdness, supplemented by her education, has made her a difficult case to entrap legally, and until now she has stood us all off. She says now that Jim is out of prison, where he was sent for killing a man in Logan county, she is ready to give up the business, pay Uncle Sam what she owes him, and let Jim take care of his family. She has amassed several thousand dollars in the business of moonshining."

An effort will be made to capture Rafferty, the Sistersville moonshiner, tomorrow by a large posse of United States marshals from both this State and Ohio. Rafferty is about the liveliest customer the deputies have had to deal with in this country of desperate moonshiners. He escaped from Marshal Robinson when first indicted; he jumped from a second story window when his house was surrounded by guards, and, landing in the arms of a man whom he recognized as a customer to whom he had sold whisky, made his second escape. Then he jumped from an express train when he was under arrest in the hands of Marshal Poe, who had surprised him, but probably no worse than he surprised Poe when he jumped, and now he is intrenched in a fortress on the Ohio side, having his regular detail of guards on duty day and night, and bidding defiance to the marshals when they appear, by the most offensive gestures and cries. If the plans to capture him to-morrow are not changed, and the Cincinnati marshals make connection, a pretty fight will result, as none of the officers who know Rafferty expect to take him alive.

HEYDRICK GETS IT.

Again Appointed by Governor Pattison to the Supreme Bench.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—Late to-night ex-Judge Christopher L. Heydrick of Franklin, Pa., was appointed to the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Paxson to become one of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Judge Heydrick was elevated to the supreme bench about a year ago by Governor Pattison to succeed the late Silas M. Clark of Indiana. He served on the bench until the beginning of the present year, when he gave way to Judge Dean of Blair county, by whom he was defeated for re-election. The selection is generally regarded here, so far as an expression of opinion could be obtained at so late an hour, as an eminently fitting and proper one. Indeed, among the Democrats who are in a position to know something of the possibilities in advance in such cases, the appointment of Justice Heydrick was considered a sure thing as soon as the retirement of Justice Paxson was announced. Of course the new justice will retire at the close of the year, unless elected for a regular term, which is not so improbable a prospect as it was during his last canvass for the place.

Justice Christopher Heydrick of Franklin was born in Venango county, May 19, 1820. His paternal ancestors belonged to that strange little sect of Schenkleldters that settled in Montgomery county in 1734. Judge Heydrick was brought up on a farm, his father having moved westward, but his desire for education was not allowed to suffer. He prepared for college at Grand River institute in Ohio, and entered Allegheny college, Meadville, from which he graduated in 1852. He went to Danville, Ky., and studied law with A. A. Anderson, and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky. He was admitted to practice in Franklin, to which place he returned in 1854. Here he speedily acquired a high reputation and was soon acknowledged to be one of the best lawyers at the Venango bar. In 1878 he was nominated to succeed the late Judge Trunkey as president judge, the latter having been elected to the supreme court. The county was strongly Republican, and Mr. Heydrick was defeated. Governor Pattison appointed him successor to the late Justice Clark of the supreme court on November 28, 1891. In appearance Justice Heydrick is tall and dignified and looks 10 years older than he is. He is worth about $200,000, having always enjoyed a lucrative practice. He is a Presbyterian.

SIBLEY COULD WIN

He Believes He Would Carry Pennsylvania For the Governorship.

HE DOES NOT DESIRE TO RUN.

Will Not Make the Slightest Effort For the Nomination.

URGED TO BE A CANDIDATE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Congressman J. C. Sibley, the farmer-satesman of the Erie-Crawford district, whose popularity and hustling abilities secured for him 3,387 majority over Rev. Dr. Flood, the editor of the *Chautauquan*, last November, met a number of friends at the Lafayette hotel yesterday, among the number being Governor Pattison, D. Smith Talbot, Farmer Charles J. C. Quiggle of Clinton; Representative Charles I. Baker, who may succeed Dr. Markley as senator from the Montgomery-Bucks district: Lawyer Edwin F. Kane, who expects to take Collector Brooke's place when the change comes; Heston Todd, the Cleveland delegate from the Montgomery end of the Seventh district; Farmer Austin L. Taggart and Editor Howard E. Butz of the Huntingdon *Globe*.

Mr. Sibley has been in Washington all week and had some business engagements this way. He carries about with him such pleasant, genial ways that those who meet him rarely forget him. His remarkable success in a strong Republican district has given him national prominence, and in keeping with the situation he has been brought forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor next year.

"I would much rather be at home on my farm than be governor of Pennsylvania," said Mr. Sibley, in speaking about the matter, "and certainly will not make a single effort to gain delegates to the convention or allow my friends to do so for me.

"Besides everything else, the office has no inducement or charms for me, and why then should I enter into a contest for it? Let me say this, however, as my personal view of the matter: If the convention should name me as their direct and free choice I should deem it my duty to accept, and under such circumstances and none other would I enter the race.

"Do I believe I could be elected? Certainly. I have never yet been defeated or knocked out, and if I entered on a campaign for governor I would not only work to win, but would win. But really, why should I encourage any such preferences? There is everything to favor private life and almost nothing on the other side."

"Then you are not a candidate for governor?"

"Not in the sense that means a contest for delegates and a fight before the convention. I am only a plain farmer and had to work since I was 16 years of age. What I have I like to enjoy and share with others, and if there is anything to avoid it is a struggle for an honor that even many Democrats look upon as simply a distinction for the sake of prominence.

"If the convention nominated me without the employment of the customary means to that end on my part I would accept and I would be the next governor as well, for there is success even in Republican Pennsylvania. I am no candidate, however, nor am I in the hands of my friends. When campaigns come along in which I am personally concerned I run them myself and run them to win."

"That was a costly campaign for you in the Erie district," was a parting flyer at the congressman.

"Not as costly as many suppose. Dr. Flood's expenses were at least 25 per cent beyond and higher than my own. Farmers and workingmen whom I met day after day from July 21 to November 7 know my bills just as well as I do. There is no necessity to conceal things from your neighbors. Be frank with them and they will like you all the more."

In further talk on the subject Congressman Sibley stated that he had been urged to en

THE GREAT REFORM

Work That Is Cut Out For the Democratic Party in the Next Four Years.

A LETTER TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

How Our Liberty Has Been Throttled By Tariff Jobbers.

THE CLASSES AGAINST THE MASSES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following address was issued to-day by the National Association of Democratic clubs:

The address of the National Association of Democratic clubs, issued in April last, outlined the issues upon which the contest of 1892 had to be conducted. We were not mistaken in the views then expressed. The great battle was pitched at every point upon the lines indicated. The vital principle of strict construction was put at issue, and it was deliberately approved by a great majority. The tariff question, resolved and settled by the application of the rule embodied in the tenth amendment, is a question no longer, if the overwhelming judgment of the people expressed at the polls is respected and obeyed by their representatives. The details of tariff reform, of a system of taxation looking only to the largest returns of revenue consistent with the widest liberty of trade, remain to be adjusted by a Democratic congress, with the aid of an enlightened executive, chosen to serve alike the interests of all classes of American citizens.

In the address above mentioned we declared: "Congress may under the constitution tax the people to sustain their government. It has, however, just as much right to take their lives or to sell their children into bondage as it has to take a dollar from them for any other purpose. But the Federalist party, purely to create monopolies upon which it may rely for political support and further enrich its wealthy favorites, boldly assumes the ungranted and forbidden power to lay taxes with no view whatever to public revenue, but with a sole and avowed view to transfer untold millions of money annually from the pockets of the many who have earned it to the coffers of the few who are licensed to seize it in virtue of their unconstitutional monopolies.

HERE LIBERTY DIES.

"If this can be done, there is an end of liberty; our federal government is utterly perverted; it is not only a fraud, but a despotism, and there is nothing left worth a struggle. The power to take and appropriate to others the proceeds of the people's labor is the power to enslave the people. None such can be found in the federal constitution. The question whether it shall be exercised, though ungranted, and therefore forbidden, is the question as Mr. Jefferson stated it, between a limited and unlimited government, between self-government and corrupt centralization, between popular liberty and a grasping and greedy tyranny, between the masses and the classes between the federalist Republican and Democratic parties."

With great deliberation and solemn emphasis the Chicago convention took the same position. But while power steals readily and almost imperceptibly from the many to the few, the process of reclamation is ever painful and slow. The enormously rich beneficiaries of the federalist policy, taxing the many for the benefit of the few, circumscribing the industries of the mass to enlarge the license of a class, are still in power, as they have been for more than a quarter of a century. They are in full possession of the monopolies, which have enriched them as no privileged class was ever before enriched in the same length of time, and enabled them to protect their party by corrupting them. They will remain in power until a just revision of tax laws on the lines of the constitution decreed by the people in the late election, shall lop off their undue profits and restore to the common people that proportion of their own earnings which the federal government does not plainly require for objects legitimate and specific.

BANDED PROTECTIONISTS.

They are banded still, as heretofore, in defense of their unconstitutional privileges. They will resist stubbornly at every point and stage, and tariff reform—tariff reform in its whole, wide beneficent scope as contemplated by the Democratic party and the majority of the people—will be accomplished only after a fierce and prolonged struggle. The people, it is true, have selected their instruments, an executive and a congress, to make this battle for them. But the battle is to be made, and is yet to be won. Everything substantial remains to this hour with the enemy, including the vast wealth of the monopoly combination, increased every day the monopoly laws stand unrepealed.

The object of this address is to urge the Democratic people and those who united with them at the election in November last to maintain, perfect and extend the system of associated Democratic societies whose recent service to the great cause was so conspicuous, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered, be required to uphold the hands of our official representatives in the long and desperate struggle with private interests which is still before them.

MUST HOLD UP THEIR HANDS.

A Democratic president and a Democratic congress will need, in the next four years, more than ever before, the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organization, whose principles and purposes are beyond any possible question. A miscarriage in the election of 1894, a failure to return another large tariff reform majority would be a calamity of crushing magnitude. We can have no assurance except in a system of Democratic clubs, well organized, active and aggressive. From the good hour in which the national convention of Democratic clubs assembled at New York in the first days of October last, the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was seen to go beyond a par adventure. That magnificent assemblage of active and patriotic men from all parts of the country, associated under a simple declaration of axiomatic Dem[illegible]atic principles, was a spectacle so str[illegible] and encouraging as to resolve all d[illegible] and it is now plain that to the [illegible]d Democratic clubs represented in [illegible]nvention a too large share of credit for the final result cannot be accorded. [illegible]herefore be better prepared in 18[illegible]93.

Y[illegible]

[illegible]NCEY F. BLACK, President.

LAWRENCE G[illegible], Secretary.
WM. L. WIL[illegible]
Chairm[illegible] Committee.
R. G. Mon[illegible]rk; George H. Lambert, Ne[illegible] Wells Rusk, Maryland; [illegible]innesota; Benton McM[illegible]ames Fenton, Washin[illegible] Utah; N. W. McIvor[illegible]llins, Massachusetts; John C. Black, Illinois; Jefferson M. Levy, Virginia; Henry Watterson, Kentucky; J. S. Carr, North Carolina; Michael D. Harter, Ohio; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan; W. A. Clarke, Montana.

KANSAS STOPS BLEEDING.

The Populists Decide to Join the Republican House To-Day.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 1.—Kansas to-morrow will have but one house of representatives. The Populists were in caucus all day, considering what action to take in view of the decision of the supreme court. After much discussion it was formally decided to-night that the Populist members should join the Republican house to-morrow morning. They will demand, however, that the house pass an appropriation for the payment of the officers and members of the Populist house to date. The Populists decided also that no bills should be passed excepting those necessary to keep in motion the machinery of the State and that adjournment should be reached as speedily as possible.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Senators Talk in Favor of Reducing the Appropriations For Old Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate to day without any amendments. It appropriates for army and navy pensions, including widows and minor children, $165,000,000, and about $1,500,000 for fees of examining surgeons, clerk hire at pension agencies and other items. Mr. Gorman gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to appropriate $200,000,000 for pensions next session. The estimate of the commissioner was, that in case the adjustment of pensions went on as rapidly as it had been going, the pension appropriation for next year would be from $188,000,000 to $190,000,000, and that before June 30, 1894, there would be 1,200,000 pensioners on the rolls. As to the reduction of pension expenditures by a change of law that, Mr. Gorman said, might come hereafter. He suggests the employment of skilled actuaries in the pension office. He could not fail to notice that there had been an overwhelming vote in the house against any change in the pension laws. The fact was, as had been stated last week by Senator Palmer, that there had been a rivalry between the two great parties to see how far they could go in pension legislation. With the present condition of pension laws congress would be powerless to reduce pension appropriations to any extent. It would be better that the subject be taken up by the pension committee, and that they report such legislation as they deemed wise rather than have any change of law put on the appropriation bill.

Mr. Palmer said there was a growing anxiety that pensions should be paid only to the deserving, and he thought the old soldiers would favor any proposition that would tend to eliminate from the rolls those who did not deserve pensions. There was no disposition to deprive the meritorious of their pensions. There was a desire to reform the pension laws so that the annual payment might be reduced. He trusted that the new administration would find a man for pension commissioner who would comprehend the gravity of the subject and who would have the courage to do right.

A conference was ordered on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

A tribute was paid to the memory of Senator Kenna. Mr. Frye, after reviewing the career of Mr. Kenna, said that within his memory death had never gathered such a rich harvest of great men in the same length of time as in the last month of the old year and the first of the new. Five major generals, who had won their rank fighting for their country, a former president, a judge of the supreme court, the "plumed knight," that most brilliant man of his generation, a minister of Christ, loved the world over, so broad-minded that the lips of a Jewish rabbi were unsealed in a great public meeting in his praise; three United States senators had passed away.

"Mr. President," he said in conclusion, "where are these great men? Lost? A thousand times no! Death could not destroy those great souls more than he could stretch his icy hand upward and pluck the stars from the skies. They have simply crossed the covered bridge, and on the other shore they still find employment for their great powers, from God."

DID UP THE FARMER.

A PAIR OF SHARPERS ARE AHEAD JUST $2,600.

There Was a Deal in Land, and He Overreached Himself.

NEW CASTLE, PA., March 1.—Two nicely dressed sharpers found an easy victim in John Newburn, a farmer of Donegal township, just on the edges of Lawrence and Butler counties. Natural gas has been found in paying quantities in the neighborhood of Newburn's farm. Five weeks ago a well-dressed man called on Newburn at his home, and after some preliminary talk asked if he wanted to sell his farm. Newburn said he would sell for what he thought the place was worth. The sale was agreed on, and the stranger paid Newburn $200 down as a guarantee. The deed was to be delivered in a month.

A few days later Newburn heard there was a man in the neighborhood pricing several farms. He called on Newburn, said he wanted that particular property, and was much disappointed when he learned that it was practically sold. "Why," said the stranger, "I'll bet I'm given you $10,000 more than you will get, you're right on a big gas belt." The upshot of a long conference was that the second visitor bound himself to pay $19,000 more than the first purchaser had offered, making a deposit of $200 to show that he, too, meant business. Three days later the first purchaser appeared with the money to pay for the farm.

Of course Newburn made overtures to back out, but the buyer was inflexible, telling Newburn he had bought the farm to drill for gas and he knew he'd get it. Newburn then became desperate and finally persuaded the first buyer to take $3,000 and let him (Newburn) out of the deal. The stranger took the $3,000 which was raised for him in cash, and Newburn is still looking for the other fellow who was to pay the advance of $10,000.

THE POPE'S HOPE.

Sees Signs of England's Return to Catholicism.

ROME, March 1.—The pope to-day made a farewell to the pilgrims of England. He said he hoped to see England once more a Catholic country. The faithful, his holiness said, ought to pray for the speedy consummation of this hope, of which there were already many signs. The pope commended the lofty spirit of justice shown by the queen and parliament in granting to Catholics freedom of religion.

SALVATION OIL, the people's liniment, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.

WYCOFF MOBBED.

He Is Almost Trampled to Death on the Steps of the Kittanning Jail.

MANY WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

Leechburg People Grow Frantic at the Funeral of Schafer.

THE TOWN AWAKE AT MIDNIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

KITTANNING, PA., Feb. 28.—"Doc" Wycoff, charged with complicity in the Leechburg murder, arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night in charge of Detective Steele of Allegheny and N. K. Collar, the Leechburg constable. Wycoff was taken from the Allegheny lockup at 8:30 and conveyed in the patrol wagon to the Union station. There were several conferences during the day as to what time the prisoner should be removed. Chief Murphy decided that it would be best to take him to Kittanning. Justice Kiefer sent word to Constable Collar to bring the prisoner to Leechburg, but shortly afterward countermanded the order, saying that it would be dangerous to do so. Sheriff McNeese, who went to Leechburg in the afternoon, found the people greatly excited.

Mrs. Wycoff arrived in Allegheny early this morning. She met her husband with the iron bars of the cell between them and burst into a fit of weeping. The prisoner's tears also fell during the interview. She stopped in Allegheny during the day and did not return to Leechburg last night. The doctor wanted to see many persons during the afternoon but was not permitted. Finally he sent for his attorney, J. K. Wallace. Mr. Wallace said to a POST reporter he had known the prisoner for some years, but he never knew him to do anything worse than play poker.

"So passionately fond of poker playing was Wycoff," said the attorney, "that he would walk 20 miles to get into a game."

The prisoner was not allowed to see THE POST this morning and was ignorant of the confessions made by the two other prisoners, Sprague and Ryan. Much secrecy was observed in removing him to Armstrong country. Constable Collar wanted to take him on a freight train, but Chief Murphy thought it would be better to send the prisoner in charge of Detective Steele by the 9:10 train on the Allegheny Valley road.

THE POLICE DISAGREED.

Collar and the chief didn't agree as to how the thing should be done. Murphy said he would not trust the prisoner to Collar. Attorney Wallace waived the right of a hearing. The party arrived at the Union station at 8:40 P. M. They boarded the 9:10 express. Wycoff was much depressed. He settled himself in the seat beside the detective with an air of anything but fear. He was very careful in what he said regarding the Leechburg affair. He did express himself on one point in these words: "I am glad now that they didn't take me to Leechburg. I'm afraid the fellows up there would have fixed me."

The chief thing that seemed to worry him was his wife. He said she would feel sorely the position in which he was placed.

HISSED AT FORD CITY.

At Ford City a crowd had collected, and they hissed and groaned until the train left. At Kittanning a mob met the party. When the party left the train the mob increased and gathered about the prisoner. Filthy epithets were hurled at the prisoner, and several cried out "Hang the ——." They surged about the party until the detectives could scarcely move along, but were ordered back. They yelled like savages as the journey to the jail continued, and threw stones and snowballs at the prisoner. By the time the jail was reached there were 800 people in the mob. Many of them bellowed, "Lynch him! hang him!" One of the deputy sheriffs got in front of the prisoner and commanded the crowd to stand back. His command was met with a volley of oaths.

HOT TIMES AT THE JAIL.

As the prisoner and detectives mounted the steps the mob followed and crushed the party. Wycoff was thrown upon the steps and trampled on and then fired bodily through the jail door. He was kept there but a few minutes when he was brought out by Constable Collar and taken before Squire Dr. Simpson, who committed him to the sheriff's care. On the way to Kittanning the warrant on which Wycoff is now held was read to him. It charges him with being an accessory before and after the fact of the late robbery and the murder of Wm. C. Schafer, and also with keeping a gambling house in the borough of Leechburg. The warrant is indorsed for the county of Allegheny by Alderman Donovan of No. 1112 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. When the warrant was read to him the prisoner hung his head and never uttered a word. At the jail when Sheriff McNees searched him, he found a gold watch, a pocketknife, several papers and an affidavit made by Kerr, the Leechburg barber, contradicting the statement of his evidence at the inquest as reported in a Pittsburgh paper, an expense account of his household affairs and several letters from a man named Alonzo Roberts of Harrisburg relating to the insurance of a license to the prisoner entitling him to dispense drugs. The first thing he asked for after being locked up was a drink of whisky which was given him. One of the prisoners was removed from a cell in order to give him a comfortable bed. Watching from their cells while the search was being made were Sprague and Ryan, the two other prisoners.

SPRAGUE FEARS A LYNCHING.

"Doc" Sprague said that he was happy that the mob did not get away with him on Wednesday, but was still afraid of being lynched. The fear that a mob will break into the jail and execute himself and Ryan has terrified him. When told that the doctor would tell the whole story to-morrow, Sprague held his hands in the form of a noose and made an imitation of hanging, as he said: "I hardly think he will." Leechburg is in turmoil over Wycoff being brought to Kittanning. During the afternoon Sheriff McNees was telegraphed for by the bank president, Joseph G. Beale, to come at once. The sheriff found the inhabitants crying for "Doc" Wycoff's blood, and in order to prevent any disturbance he deputized 50 men.

Last night Ryan telegraphed S. E. Reynolds at Howard, O., for aid. Some of Ryan's friends are expected here to-night. The grand jury will meet the first week in March.

There is talk among the mill hands of organizing a posse to break into the jail.

FORBADE THE WEDDING.

Then the Groom Turned and Deserted His Bride.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, March 1.—A wedding ceremony partly finished was brought to an abrupt and sensational end at Jamestown last night. Frank A. Reister of Philadelphia and Miss Jennie Smith were to be married at the latter's home. The brother of the groom in answer to the question, "If any man can show just cause, etc.," stepped forward and stated that he objected to the marriage, as their father and mother in Philadelphia were ill and the news of their son's marriage would kill them. This did not prove an impediment, and the ceremony proceeded to "Do you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife?" when the bridegroom wheeled about and rushed from the house. The wedding was thus broken up. Reister disappeared from town. The bride is almost crazed over the affair.

MR. HARRITY DENIES IT.

He Says Specifically and Emphatically That He Did Not Oppose Jenks—An Absurd Story.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Chairman Harrity of the national committee was amused when shown a dispatch from Pittsburgh to the effect that through Mr. Harrity's efforts President-elect Cleveland set aside Hon. George A. Jenks of this State after having decided to make him attorney general.

Said Mr. Harrity: "The published story that I, by word or act, opposed the appointment of Mr. Jenks is absolutely untrue. The gentleman by the name of Dickson, who apparently hails from Elk county, in this State, has simply been giving an exhibition of his dense ignorance of Pennsylvania politics. In the contest for the nomination for governor Mr. Jenks and his friends of Jefferson county openly and steadfastly supported Governor Pattison as against Senator Wallace for the gubernatorial nomination, and the delegates from that county voted for Governor Pattison and with his friends upon all questions. There has never been any personal or political difference between Mr. Jenks and myself, nor is there any difference at the present time. The story that I opposed his appointment will only be laughed at by those who know the facts. Indeed, Mr. Jenks himself is authority for the statement that he was not tendered a position in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. How absurd, therefore, for anyone to suggest that there was any protest or objection to his appointment."

Mr. Harrity, in conclusion, laughingly remarked: "Why, I think I have among my papers the dispatch sent me by Mr. Jenks stating that the delegates from Jefferson county had been elected that day and had been instructed to support Governor Pattison. Mr. Jenks was among our most earnest friends and there is not the shadow of fact for the foundation of the story. It is an absurd story that I opposed his appointment by Mr. Cleveland to a place in his cabinet."

WALKER INDORSED M'KINLEY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE YOUNGSTOWN FAILURE.

How the Governor Got in so Deep Financially.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 1.—To-night THE POST correspondent received from undoubted authority the following facts concerning Governor McKinley's relations with Walker and the failure, which can be relied upon as absolutely correct: Six years ago Walker desiring to raise some money called upon Governor McKinley and secured his indorsement on a note, which was taken up at maturity. Later the same request was made and again the governor complied. Walker continued to engage in business and whenever he needed money did not hesitate to call on the governor for his signature with which to float paper. The calls became more frequent and were explained by Walker who said he was engaged in the stamping works, the stove works, and other enterprises that would soon be placed on a paying basis. It was in this way that the amount of paper bearing the governor's indorsement gradually increased to such a large amount.

An investigation to-night shows that the Walker-McKinley indebtedness does not exceed $102,000, and not $118,000, as has been reported from Cleveland. During the days when Walker, who was supposed to be "gilt-edged" security, indorsed for McKinley to the amount, all told, of $15,000. A week before Walker's failure Governor McKinley sent $5,000, and took up paper to that amount of which he was the drawer and Walker the indorser. The amount of McKinley's paper on which Walker is indorsed remaining unpaid, will not exceed $10,000 in any case. This makes the amount of Walker paper on which McKinley is indorsed $92,000.

The friends of the governor evidently did not want it known that McKinley was the maker of any paper out at the time of the Walker failure, and for that reason caused it to be believed that the whole indebtedness of $100,000 was entirely of Walker's creation.

H. T. THURBER CHOSEN.

A Detroit Lawyer Chosen by Mr. Cleveland to Be His Private Secretary.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 24.—Mr. Cleveland has appointed Henry T. Thurber of Detroit as his private secretary.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Henry T. Thurber is a member of the law firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson of this city. The offer of the private secretaryship came to Mr. Thurber by telegram. He announces that he will accept the position. The appointment came to Mr. Thurber without solicitation on the part of himself or his friends, and was extended in recognition of his admirable equipment for the position. Mr. Cleveland had known him for years, and made the selection as a result of thorough acquaintance with Mr. Thurber's qualities. He has been with Don M. Dickinson as a law student and partner for 18 years, has accumulated a modest fortune and is in receipt of a professional income of from $10,000 to $15,000 a year. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he was a classmate and friend of Hon. Benjamin T. Cable of Illinois. Mr. Thurber comes of a long line of Democratic ancestors. His father was the late Hon. Jefferson G. Thurber, ex-speaker of the Michigan house. The appointment is generally commended here.

Good Enough For Anybody.

Wetzel (W. Va.) Democrat.

THE PITTSBURGH POST is one of the best newspapers that any West Virginian, or any other Virginian, for that matter, can take. It is well edited, discusses in the most intelligent manner all public questions, gives all the news that is news, and is good enough to read the best of Sundays.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Twelve pages. Ninety-six columns, Every week. One dollar per year. Remit at once. | THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

WAGING WAR ON BUNNIES.

California Farmers Kill Them by Thousands.

DO IT TO PROTECT THEIR CROPS.

Jack Rabbits Driven Into a Corral and Clubbed.

THE ANNUAL SPORT IS NOW ABOUT DUE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—With the month of March opens the season for a sport that is exclusively a feature of California life. It is the rabbit drive. Though marked by cold-blooded and promiscuous slaughter, the rabbit drive is yearly growing in popularity with Californians, who, when they go afield, with sinews strung for the action, literally combine business with pleasure. A rabbit drive means a half day of the wildest excitement to a regiment of men, a violent and certain death to a legion of long-eared, lithe-limbed jack rabbits and the preservation of thousands of bushels of grain and numberless valuable trees and grape-vines.

The valleys of Central and Southern California swarm with jack rabbits. For years they proved themselves a pest of the worst kind to farmers. They rooted over the grain fields, and destroyed young grape vines and fruit trees by girdling them near the ground with their sharp teeth. All sorts of schemes were resorted to for the annihilation of these creatures, but in spite of the poisoned baits and the traps prepared for them, they increased in numbers until they threatened to destroy every crop of grain that was planted, and every vine and tree that was set out.

Five years ago the farmers of Fresno county resolved to rid the county of some of the animals, and they planned a rabbit drive. On a certain day the grain and fruit growers for miles around assembled in the fields at the southeast of Fresno. The country was virtually deserted, and the ranks of the farmers were strengthened by men, women and children from the town who made sport of what the farmers consider ed serious business.

First, a corral was built of wire fencing about four feet wide. This inclosure surrounded about an acre of land, and in form represented a Bartlett pear split lengthwise. The entrance was at the small end. Running out from each side of this gateway were wings of wire fencing extending nearly a quarter of a mile each way. From the extremities of these wings the people were arranged in line as far into the field as their numbers would permit without breaking the rank, until they formed a living circle around a tract of land 20 acres in extent.

The women and children were placed nearest the fences, for in the field active work was to be done. When the line was completed and all things were in readiness, the leader of the drive gave the signal, and, yelling at the top of their lungs and beating the ground with clubs, the line closed slowly in.

Gradually the animals were driven toward the corral until finally the last one was in the inclosure, which was an undulating mass of hopping and skipping bunnies completely at the mercy of their enemies. As many of the men and boys as cared to do so entered the inclosure, and with clubs slew the rabbits, a sharp crack on the skull being all that was necessary to put a permanent quietus on the animals. In about four hours' time upward of 10,000 rabbits were killed. From that day the rabbit drive has been an established thing in Southern and Central California.

The most exciting and successful rabbit drive ever held came off on the 10 of March, 1892, near Fresno. It was the last day of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was being held in that city. A crowd of people numbering 8,000, including war veterans and visitors to the encampment, encircled a vast territory. Twenty thousand is the estimate of the number of animals killed on that occasion.

The months of March and April are the ones in which the farmers are the most anxious to exterminate the rabbits, for in May and June, and, in fact, through all the summer months, they propagate and multiply at an alarming rate. The farmer reckons that every rabbit that he kills in March and April prevents the birth of 50 of its kind.

The jack rabbit of California is much larger than the jack rabbit of the prairies east of the Rocky mountains, and a person who is unacquainted with the nature of the animal at first sight of him gets the impression that he is a very tame creature. He will sit quietly by the roadside while a team passes, and if the team should stop and an occupant of the wagon get out with the idea of picking up the mild-looking creature, the rabbit will probably remain sitting with ears erect until the person reaches out to grasp him. Then there is a flash and the astonished man sees a dim line stretching away from him until 15 or 20 yards away it resolves into the same jack rabbit that a moment before was quietly sitting almost beneath his hand.

A jack rabbit in California that measures five feet from the tip of his toes on his hind legs to the tip of his ears is a common sight. During the winter and early spring his flesh is very palatable, and he is baked into very nice pies at that season of the year. Later on he is assailed by fleas that swarm over him in myriads and keep him as poor as a railroad spike until they are drowned out by the fall rains.

CHOCTAW FINANCE.

A London Liberal Journal Criticises Harrison's Policy.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Daily News* says, in a leader entitled "Choctaw Finance": "Mr. Harrison and Mr. Foster seem to be leaving office with their tongues in their cheeks. What would we have thought had Mr. Goschen ascribed the Baring crisis to the crofter question? The present position, however, is really a grave error—the result of a long and varied course of finance."

The article scarifies Senator Sherman and other supporters of the government, and says in conclusion: "But the truth must not be confessed. It is not the shameless jobbery and wire pulling of the silver men which have brought the country to the verge of a crisis in currency and finance; it is the Choctaw claim. Was there ever more perverse obliquity of intellectual vision?"

MRS. RIDER HAGGARD.

A Woman of Attractive Appearance and Individuality.

In appearance Mrs. Haggard is charming; she has clear-cut features, a strong, self-reliant mouth, large, expressive brown eyes, and an abundance of dark brown hair, writes Ada Chester Bond in a delightful sketch, with portrait, of the wife of the distinguished writer, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. She is above the medium height, with the strong, graceful figure that belongs to healthy, vigorous womanhood. Her personality is quite as interesting as is that of her well-known husband, whose strong, square forehead, firm lips and clear, deep eyes impress you with their owner's strength and originality. In stature Mr. Haggard is tall and erect, his voice low and melodious; he has been described as "that blonde and athletic gentleman." While at Ditchingham he is wont to appear in jacket and knickerbockers of tweed; tidick, knitted stockings, and thick, serviceable boots, his whole appearance suggesting the typical English squire.

The home life of this interesting family is beautiful in its simplicity and genuineness. The day opens with family prayers, which are read with gentle reverence by the master of the house, in the large square entrance hall, to which assemble not only the family and visitors, but al the servants.

WHY RIPPEY SHOT.

CLAIMS MACKAY HELPED TO RUIN HIM.

The Millionaire Recovering and the Shooter Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Health Officer J. W. Keeney, the physician in attendance on John W. Mackay, to-day said that Mr. Mackay had passed a very good night. "I dressed his wound at 9 A. M.," said Dr. Keeney, "and found it was in tip-top condition. To-night I intend to take out some of the stitches. Mr. Mackay was feeling very well, and is able to sit up in an easy chair."

Wesley C. Rippey, the old man who shot Mr. Mackay, is sinking rapidly at the receiving hospital. When he was seen to-day he said he was sorry he had not made a good job of the shooting. He said: "I am 75 years of age and know perfectly well what I was about when I fired that shot. At one time I had over $22,000, but a combination, Fair, Flood and Mackay, caused me to lose it after it was invested in stocks. That loss changed my whole life. Instead of the hopeful, energetic man I once was I became a misanthrope, avoided the society of my fellow men and became stranded in pauper alley. I may be wrong, but I think all rich men like Mackay should be killed. I would do the same thing over again, but next time with better success, I hope."

A fit of coughing interrupted the old man, and turning wearily on his side he refused to say any more. Later he talked of his two boys in Cincinnati, and how he did not want them to be humiliated by anything he had done.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Feb. 27.—Colonel James McNasser of this city, W. C. Rippey's former partner, said to-day: "In 1865-66 he was partner with me and Judge Strathern in a mine at Breckinridge, about 60 miles from Denver, but he sold out and went into the hotel business at Denver, running the Tremont house there. He sold it for $23,000, and that is the most money he ever had. He was always in litigation and I regarded him as a crank. I met him about six years ago when he told me he had lost all his money in mining stocks. He was in San Francisco then and running a small saloon. I don't think he ever knew Mackay or had dealings with him."

WITH THE HUMORISTS.

Whatever you wish a child to be or do, be that or do that to him.

Said the old crab—Why do you walk so crooked, child? Walk straight!

Said the young crab—Show me the way, that I may follow.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Physician—Considering the weak state of your eyes, it will be as well if you gaze as much as possible into empty space. Patient—All right, then. I'll keep looking into my purse.—*Bluminelse.*

Behind the beautiful maid I sat,
And my heart at the memory grieves,
For although she kindly took off her hat,
She failed to pull down her sleeves.
—*New York Press.*

"I'm a Jonah," said the urchin,
With a most expressive wail;
"And I see by father's manner
I'm about to meet a whale."
—*Washington Star.*

The donkey is generally regarded as the most stupid of animals, which is odd in view of the fact that it has the most brayin' power.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"I see Jones has applied for the Chinese mission." "What are his qualifications?" "Been patronizin' a Chinese laundry six years."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

She was the gayest of the gay
For full a dozen seasons.
And then she took to cats and tea
For confidential reasons.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

IN A RELIGIOUS WAY.

The Lord Expected to Assist in an Assassination.

Indianapolis Journal.

"Down in the mountain regions of Virginia," said one of the commercial travelers, so numerous in the city, yesterday, "there still exists a good deal of the old-fashioned piety when it was customary to run a dagger into an obnoxious person's gizzard and then pray for the repose of his soul. I was traveling—on horseback, of course—through that region last summer, when I came across an old fellow half hidden in the underbrush by the side of the road.

"He was sitting so quiet and his weather-beathen clothes so well matched the prevailing tints of the locality that I should have probably passed without seeing him if my horse had not shied. When he saw that he was discovered he stood up and looked at me for a moment or two without speaking. As he had a rifle that looked at that instant to be nearly seven feet long throw across his arm, I felt it my duty to be sociable. I said:

"'Hunting?'

"'No,' said he, 'I hain't. I'm a-waiting fer Jim Allison to come this way, an' if the Lord is willin' I 'low to blow the top of his —— head off.'"

MITCHELL'S MONEY UP.

He and His Backers Visit the Stakeholder at Boston.

BOSTON, Mar. 1.—Charley Mitchell, the fighter, and his backer, Abingdon Baird, arrived in the city at 7 A. M., and registered at the Parker house. At 2 P. M. they met David H. Blanchard at his home on Columbus avenue, and a private consultation was held, at the close of which Baird said the money was all up for the Mitchell-Corbett fight, but would give no particulars regarding it. Mitchell will leave here Monday night. After the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight he will go to England to do some preliminary work, and return to this country about eight weeks before the date of his fight. Mitchell expects to weigh in at 170 or 176 pounds.

Worn Out Every Day

With hard work, business anxiety, mental application, exposure, close confinement at the desk or the loom, thousands who fail to recuperate their waning strength "give in" before their time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the finest, most thorough invigorator of failing vigor, the surest protector against the host of ailments which travel in the wake of declining strength. Indigestion, malarial, rheumatic, nervous, liver and bowel trouble give in to the Bitters.

POLICY OF ENERGY.

Senator Morgan Would Have the United States More Aggressive.

GROWING INTERESTS DEMAND IT.

His Strong Farewell Address on the Deck of the New York.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION DELAYED

NEW YORK, March 1.—In honor of Senator Morgan, who sailed on the New York Seturday, a committee of well-known merchants and others gathered upon the deck of the American liner to wish the senator godspeed.

Replying to an address made by the chairman of the committee, Senator Morgan spoke in part as follows:

"It is singular that at this time there are grouped together three propositions relating to that great body of water, the Pacific—the Behring sea arbitration, which also may be said to involve the whole North Pacific; the Nicaragua canal, in which I had the happiness to be identified, because I knew a good thing when I saw it; and then, coming upon us suddenly, the Hawaiian proposition. The three together must convince all thinking men there was never a moment in the history of this government, save the period of our civil war, when so much wisdom, courage, manhood and intrepidity, foresight and determined American pluck were necessary as just now. We have come to a pivotal point in American destiny, a moment when we must go back or forward. We cannot take middle ground.

"In thinking of the Pacific ocean and our connection with it, I don't want to see repeated what was perpetrated upon us at the time we acquired our independence. Though France was at our back, we did not have the foresight to acquire all that belonged to us. We did not take Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Windward islands, Jamaica and all the territory down to Yucatan. Why should a people of 35,000,000 hold against a people of 65,000,000 all these islands, on which they have spent more than $4 for every inch of ground? Well, we cannot help it; they have the islands and they never give up anything that is good. I am not criticising them. I admire them. I wish Americans to be as much like them as possible—only more so.

"Great Britain has already planted herself in Australia and New Zealand, and is now approaching the Sandwich islands, that gibraltar of the Pacific. Only recently she raised her flag on one of these islands, and at the present time the Hawaiian government and our own are protesting against that occupation.

"Let me ask you, when they get there and complete the chain, including Vancouver, Victoria, Hawaii, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Australia, will we not then see repeated in the Pacific that miserable, despicable policy which was perpetrated in the Atlantic, where there was nothing left for us but to put the Eastern Islands into the bill of sale—the treaty?

"With these three great questions confronting us—the Nicaragua canal, Behring sea arbitration and Hawaii, the last ready to drop into our laps like a ripe pear—we have need of that spirit of manhood, energy and endurance which was so superbly developed when we were fighting one another with a million men in the field. Then we shall see the outcome of the power and spirit of a great people on a great occasion. Let us move to the front."

Sizes Us Up as a Great Engine.

Mansfield (O.) Shield.

The Democrats and good people of Pittsburgh, assisted by the great moral engine, THE PITTSBURGH POST, elected a Democratic mayor and controller for the first time in 12 years, downing a very corrupt and vicious Republican ring, which had reduced the looting of the public treasury to a science. In this connection it is a pleasure to pay tribute to the good and great work of the rock-ribbed Democratic journal, THE PITTSBURGH POST. A few more journals like it would make Pennsylvania Democratic.

Two Years Ago!

I was a sight to behold and was unable to enjoy life at all. Now I am the picture of health and can eat anything. What did it? Sulphur Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, after suffering two years.—*W. H. Bowman, Manchester, N. H.*

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CURED

"About seven or eight months ago I was attacked by a cough, and at once began to take a medicine much advertised as an expectorant, and continued using it until I had taken about six bottles. Instead of giving me relief, it only made me worse. I tried several other remedies, but all in vain, and I don't think I had three whole nights' rest during my illness. I began to think that

Consumption

had laid hold of me, and my hopes of recovery were all gone. I was a mere skeleton, but a friend of mine, who had been some time away, called to see me. He recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and kindly sending me a bottle, I took it, but with little hopes of recovery. I am thankful, however, to say that it cured me, and I am to-day enjoying the best of health."—J. Wilmot Payne, Monrovia, Liberia.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE DOND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of THE WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, date of 1892. As these coins are already beco

WANTED: A GOVERNESS.

GOVERNESS — (English) required at once by a Russian family at Odessa; French, drawing, music; three girls, eldest 14; salary $500; references exchanged. Apply personally between 2 and 6 to-day to Kanseroff, Langham hotel.

He was an elderly Russian, slightly gray, the "Kanseroff" of the newspaper advertisement. He spoke English, like the majority of his well-educated compatriots, with a scarcely perceptible accent.

When Cecil Pentreath, with outward composure and inward tribulation, was shown into his private sitting-room at the Langham hotel that afternoon he laid down the *Times* and regarded her pretty face with evident approbation.

At the end of five minutes he said he believed she would suit his friends, and that he would pay her passage out to Odessa, providing—and he did not doubt that it would be the case—each found the other's references satisfactory.

"I will give you till this time to-morrow to consider the matter and make such inquiries as you think proper," he said, in conclusion.

"Anyhow, I suppose I need not start for a week or two?" she asked. "I should like a little while in which to take leave of my friends."

"Naturally you would," he answered kindly. "There is no immediate hurry. A fortnight hence would suit the Petrowitches very well, I've no doubt."

The next afternoon, having perfectly satisfied herself in the interim anent the respectability of her future employers, she went to keep her appointment with Mr. Kanseroff.

He was not alone to-day. Another man was in the room, a younger man, who was seated at a writing-table strewn with papers, and who merely glanced up and bowed as she entered, and then paid no more attention to her.

Kanseroff rose courteously, shook hands, and asked her to sit down.

"Well, Miss Pentreath," he said, "and have you decided to go to Russia?"

"Yes," she answered simply.

As she spoke she was conscious that the stranger—his interest suddenly awakened—had turned his head, and was looking at her earnestly; the keen scrutiny rendered her somewhat uncomfortable.

He said something rapidly to his friend in Russian. From the note of inquiry in his voice, and the mention of her own name and that of Petrowitch in the reply, she guessed correctly that he had asked who she was.

In the ensuing few minutes, while she discussed business matters and settled the date of her departure, she was sensible of the fact that every word she uttered was being absorbed and criticised by the man at the other end of the room, and that all the time he was watching her closely—that his eyes never left her face.

When at length she rose to go he called Kanseroff aside, and the latter left the girl with a brief apology and a request that she would remain a moment.

The two men talked eagerly, excitedly; but it was the stranger who was having most of the say. She could not understand them, of course. It appeared to her, however, that he was making some proposal of which Kanseroff did not approve. At last the elder gave in, but half convinced, and shrugged his shoulders, remarking in English:

"Well, have your own way. But you must make your own arrangements; I shan't interfere."

The younger man turned abruptly to Cecil, who had been watching the little scene with natural curiosity.

"Miss Pentreath, would you like to earn $5,000?"

A rush of color flushed Cecil's cheeks.

"Ah—yes!" she said, with a little gasp in her voice. "But why do you ask me? How could I make so much?"

"Very simply. By leaving England in two days instead of two weeks, and taking a little packet of papers with you—a little packet that is of such great importance to my family that I do not care to transmit it in the ordinary way, through the post."

The girl's clear eyes met the man's, bewildered, questioning. Then a sudden light dawned upon her; his motive became clear.

"Oh," she cried, and her breath came and went rapidly, "in plain words, sir, you want me to smuggle papers into Russia which would get me into trouble were they discovered by the police?"

"Yes."

"Then I must decline; it would be wrong."

"On the contrary," he said quickly, "it would be right. You might even be the means of saving a life."

His tone and manner were earnest. Whether he were speaking the truth or whether this earnestness was merely assumed to convince her, it was difficult to say, but the girl was satisfied.

"May I ask why you have chosen me for this work?"

"First, because you are going to the country anyhow; secondly, and chiefly, because you are a foreigner and a mere girl. You will pass unheeded, unsuspected, where others would not—that is to say, if you can keep your self-possession when it is needed, and I think you can, for though you are so young, you have nerve, character—you are to be trusted."

She did not speak for a moment, but thought deeply and rapidly, with her gaze upon the floor.

Womanlike, she shrank at the idea of danger and was about to refuse; then she thrust all thought of self aside, and only remembered her mother, her sister, the man she loved, and what such a sum of money could do for them, and held her tongue.

"Give me $10,000 and I will do it."

"You know how to ask, Miss Pentreath."

"I won't jeopardize my safety for less," she said firmly. "If I were alone in the world I should refuse altogether; but I want the money for the sake of those who are very dear to me."

"Very well," he answered after a pause, "you shall have your $10,000 directly I receive advice that you have fulfilled your part of the contract. I will give you the papers the morning you sail.

"When you arrive you must wear a white rose, an imitation one will do very well. Your responsibility will cease, and your reward will be won, when you have delivered the packet safely into the hands of a man with a similar flower pinned in his coat, who will contrive to ask you—how, when or where I cannot tell you—for the present from his friend in London."

Two days later Cecil found herself on the deck of an outward-bound steamer, the parting over, the voyage begun.

On the ship the time seemed endless to her, and she could settle to nothing. Every day seemed a week. She was in a fever of impatience to reach her destination, and get the critical period over. Yet, such is human nature, when she was told by a fellow-passenger that they would arrive the next morning she would have given as much to retard their progress as previously she would have given to accelerate it.

She was awakened about 8 o'clock in the morning by the sudden cessation of accustomed motion as the Korniloff came to a standstill beside the quay at Odessa.

Already the deck was strewn with luggage, crowded with passengers, and in a wild state of commotion. Officials in uniform were affixing large seals to all trunks and packages, large and small, prior to dispatching them to the custom house to be opened and searched.

Other officials were scanning every hole and corner of the steamer itself, and one stood in the gangway apparently to prevent any one from going ashore.

"Do they always search the ships like this?" asked Cecil of one of the officers, with whom she had grown friendly during the voyage.

"No, it isn't usual. You see they're on the alert just now to stop certain papers getting into this country. The passengers—Some of them, at least—will very likely be searched, too. Nobody has been allowed to land yet."

She felt herself turn red, and then white, and she nervously fingered the imitation rose which she had that morning pinned, for the first time at her throat.

"Mrs. Petrowitch will be waiting for me. Surely they'll let me land now."

"I dare say they will. I'll find out for you," said the sailor kindly.

He went up to one of the custom house men and spoke to him in Russian.

"This young English lady wishes to go ashore at once. There is nothing to detain her, I suppose?"

The official called another, and the two eyed Cecil and consulted together. Of course she could not understand a word of what was passing, and in consequence had to endure awful suspense with assumed indifference.

It was evident to her at last, however, that they had not the least suspicion of her, for one shrugged his shoulders and walked away and the other asked her in French, as a mere matter of form:

"Have you anything about you—any papers?"

It was for only an imperceptible instant she hesitated, and then she told the first deliberate lie she had ever told, with a calm face and the blood tingling to her very finger tips.

"No."

"Very good, mademoiselle. You need not remain."

Mrs. Petrowitch and one of her girls met her and took her home. She was an amiable woman, and no doubt the governess would have been very comfortable beneath her roof; but all the same, if she could secure her $10,000, Cecil did not intend to remain long in Russia.

The following morning at about 9 o'clock, the front door was thrown open in common with every other door in Odessa, and a stream of people began to pass in and out.

Every man who entered, whether he were gentleman or peasant, took two eggs from the pile on the table, broke one and ate a piece of it, and presented the other to the hostess or any other female member of the household with the formula, "Christ is risen." To which the lady replied, "He is truly risen."

Cecil was watching the scene from a corner with considerable interest, when a dark man, dressed like a peasant, advanced and extended an egg to her. He wore a white rose, and he placed himself before her so that his figure shielded her from the room.

"You bring me a present from my friend in London," he said softly and rapidly, in excellent English.

For answer she slipped the packet into his hand.

He gave a sort of sigh of intense relief and concealed it at once without the least sign of confusion on his face.

When she raised her head to look after him he was gone.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a month later a curious little scene was enacted outside the entrance of a certain large block of offices in the city. A young lady drove up in a four-wheeler and sent a boy into the building with a message.

A moment later a man came out, whose perplexed face suddenly crimsoned with astonishment and delight as he saw her who wished to speak to him. He shouted to the cabman to drive on—anywhere, sprang into the vehicle and clasped the girl in his arms.

"Cecil, my darling!"

"Frank!"

"Why didn't you write to tell me you were coming home?" he panted. "Why are you back again so soon? What does it mean?"

"I wanted to surprise you. Oh, Frank, I've good news for you—such good news! What should you say if I told you that what we've always longed so for is ours at last—a little capital that will enable you to start in business for yourself?"

Then, incoherent with happiness and excitement, she told him all. He heard her story, and when she had finished touched her cheek with a gentle hand.

"But, my dear, I can't accept so much from you."

"Then you value money more highly than you value me!"

"Cecil, what an idea! How dare you say such a wicked thing? You don't believe it!"

"I shall believe it if you still refuse. It must be so since you are not willing to take the $10,000, and"—she hid her blushing, happy face on his shoulder—"and you are willing to take me!"—*Boston Globe.*

Indiana Reapportionment.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—The Democratic legislative apportionment bill adopted by the caucus was passed by the house just before noon to-day. Two Democrats, Bond and Wilson of Marion county, voted against the bill. The Republicans were prevented from objecting to the bill as a gerrymander, and one of them, Sulzer, was forced into his seat by the doorkeeper while attempting to characterize the bill as unjust.

PEOPLE with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

MONEY FOR NAVAL REVIEW.

Three Hundred Thousand Voted by the Senate.

MILLIONAIRES APPEAR AS BEGGARS.

Senators Poke Fun at New York Chamber of Commerce.

PIG TIN TO REMAIN ON THE FREE LIST

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Republican side of the senate was subjected to great mortification to-day in its defeat by the minority side of the chamber on a motion which divided the parties. It was on a motion to proceed to executive business. Mr. Sherman made it, and said that a brief executive session was important, but that he could not then give the reason. The motion was defeated. When the result was announced, and when it was ascertained that no Republican senator had voted in the negative, but that several of them who were not paired were not voted, there was a private exhibition of disappointment among the Republicans who had voted. That feeling found expression in the remark, "We might as well give the senate over to the Democrats at once." A renewal of the attempt a couple of hours afterward met with a like fate. It was beaten by a majority of two.

The important features of the day's session were the passage of the naval and agricultural appropriation bills and of the bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The house bill extending for one year the time for filing petitions in the court of private land claims was reported and passed, also the senate joint resolution authorizing the loan of the portraits of the chief justices of the United States for exhibition at the world's fair.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The first amendment to the naval bill that elicited discussion was the one appropriating $300,000 for the expenses of the international naval rendezvous and review.

Information as to the necessity of appropriating so large a sum was asked by Mr. Vest. He was told by Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, that invitations had been extended to foreign nations to send ships of war to participate in the review. It would be an imposing and stately spectacle. A large item of expense would be the employment of temporary seamen, the navy now being "hard up" for men. Another considerable item would be the matter of salutes. He could not give in detail the purposes for which the money would be used.

Mr. Cockrell read and commented upon a communication from the New York chamber of commerce, signed by Henry Villard as chairman, asking the aid of congress in the entertainment in New York of foreign visitors to the world's fair; and he asked Mr. Hale whether the $300,000 proposed to be appropriated included anything for that "illustrious and magnificent proposition."

Mr. Hale replied that he did not know exactly what was wanted by the New York gentlemen who were represented by Mr. Villard; but he had the impression that they wanted the government to do some of the New York entertainment of foreign visitors.

MILLIONAIRES AS BEGGERS.

"Why," said Mr. Cockrell, "the senator from Maine does not suspect that these gentlemen are asking that the people's money, wrung from them by taxation, shall be placed in the hands of millionaires in New York to be expended in the riotous entertainment of every foreigner who may land on our shores?"

"I do not know about that," said Mr. Hale; "the senator from Missouri can tell me much more about Mr. Villard than I can tell him. Mr. Villard is a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the country. He stands to-day as a very near representative of the new reform administration. I do not know that he has asked for anything, or that his New York friends have asked for anything, to come out of the taxes paid by the people. Whether he has, or has not does not come to us. At all events, the government does not, of course, propose to do New York's entertainment. We cannot keep Mr. Villard from coming here with his memorial. He has a right to come and make his suggestions."

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.)—He would have a right to pass around the hat?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

Mr. Voorhees—And to take up contributions?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

Mr. Voorhees—Or resort to any other form of mendicancy?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

MIGHT CHOKE ON SILVER.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.)—Would they be willing to accept silver as a contribution?

Mr. Hale—The senator should seek some other source of authority than me, or than senators on this side of the chamber. All these things about reform and about easing the people's burdens about currency and about bonds do not seem settled yet. They will be settled in another place; and I send the senator to that place. I do not know about it.

After further discussion the appropriation of $300,000 was agreed to with the words, "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The amendment for the construction of four light-draft protected gunboats, instead of one, was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

The Browns Secure a Large Coal Contract at Cincinnati—Business Booming at Louisville.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The river is 21 feet and falling slowly. The weather is clear and cool. Business is fair, with five arrivals, including the Ohio from Memphis at 5 P. M. with a good trip. She will repair her stem, broken by the Cherokee. The John K. Speed, expected late to-night from New Orleans, goes out in her place to-morrow night. The Pargoud gets away to-morrow for New Orleans. She has only a fair start in sight at present. The J. P. Jackson departed at 5 P. M. with two loaded model barges and two empties for Pittsburgh. The consignees refused to receive the cargo on the bank, and she lost three days unloading on wagons. The Bennett passed up at 2 P. M. with empties. The Time departed to the lower Ohio this evening for a tow of staves. The George Matheson, sunk during the ice, was hauled out on the Fulton ways to-day. Captain Harry Brown is down from Pittsburgh to look after the firm's interests. Captain J. W. Ailes is also here. Captain W. J. Wood arrived from New Orleans, and remains a day or two before going home. Captain Christian and crew of the snag boat Woodruff went to Carrollton to-night to bring the boat up for annual repairs. This move is made earlier than usual, anticipating getting to work earlier than last year. Bids for the contract to supply the city water works with coal during the coming year were opened to-day and the contract was given to W. H. Brown Sons of Pittsburgh. This is the largest contract of the year. It calls for 40,000 to 50,000 tons of the best Pittsburgh coal. Very few concerns have facilities to fill it. The prices for coal delivered in the furnace room are: Lump coal, $2 37 a ton; run of mine, $2 17; nut and slack, $1 80.

LOUISVILLE.

The River Falling and Steamboat Business Booming.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—[Special.]—The river is falling; 8 feet 10 inches in the canal, 6 feet 6 inches on the falls, 20 feet 6 inches below the locks. The weather is clear and pleasant. Business is booming. The Big Sandy to Cincinnati, the Kanawha to Carrollton, the Tell City to Evansville and the Falls City to Monterey, left on time with big trips. The Ohio from Memphis and the Speed from New Orleans, heavily loaded, passed up. The Al Martin and tow passed up, also the John Barrett and tow. The Buckeye Boy arrived with a big log raft. The Convoy and the Mark Winnett arrived with tows of Kanawha coal. The Sam Brown and empty tow from Memphis are in the canal. The Hotspur, off the Madison ways, returned in good shape.

From the Rivers.

THE Annie Laurie is expected to reach here to-day.

THE stage of the river at Davis Island last night was 10.1 feet and rising.

THE Bedford arrived from Wheeling early yesterday morning. She departed at noon.

THE Sam Clark got in yesterday from Louisville. She brought up a big tow of empties.

THE steamer James G. Blaine got away for Morgantown at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE Hornet No. 2 will go out the last of the week. She will take a tow of coal to Cincinnati.

THE Tom Lysle, Little Bill, Delta and I. N. Bunton brought tows of coal out of the pools yesterday.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MCDONALD of the steamer Onward was granted a renewal of master's license yesterday.

THE Belle Prince arrived from Parkersburg yesterday morning with a tow of railroad ties. She will return light today.

THE Blackmore will leave her tow of empties here and turn back to meet the De Buss and help her in with a tow of loaded model barges.

THE Phoenix had steam up yesterday for a test of machinery. She will be taken to Brownsville and converted into an excursion boat.

THE rivers were rising last night and a good boating stage is expected. But little coal is loaded here, and only a few towboats will go out on the rise.

THE H. E. Pierrepoint brought a tow of coal down from the pools yesterday morning. She went back with a tow of empty barges in the afternoon.

THE Joe Nixon got away for Louisville with a tow of coal yesterday afternoon. The I. N. Bunton arrived her out. The Nixon will bring up a tow of empties and some of Walton's coal stock wrecked by the Louisville gorge.

Other River Points.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

OIL CITY, March 1.—2 feet 6 inches and at a stand; clear.

GREENSBORO, March 1.—11 feet 2 inches and falling; cloudy.

BROWNSVILLE, March 1.—11 feet 3 inches and stationary; cloudy.

WHEELING, March 1.—11 feet 5 inches and rising; clear. Down—Bay, 6 o'clock this morning, Ben Hur at noon. Up—Scotia, 3 P. M.; Lady Lee, 5 P. M.

MARIETTA, March 1.—11 feet 4 inches and rising. Up—Courier, 6 this morning; Iron Queen, 5 this afternoon. Down—Bay, 5 this afternoon.

PARKERSBURG, March 1. — River 12 feet and rising. Scotia up; Keystone down at midnight last night; both loaded heavily. The steamer Knox is still high and dry, arrangements for launching her being incomplete.

POINT PLEASANT, March 1.—13 feet 3 inches and falling; clear. Arrived—Jennie Campbell with empties. Departed—Mt. Clare and Eagle with tows of Kanawha coal. Up—Fred Wilson at 10 this morning, Keystone State at 10:30.

POMEROY, March 1. — River rising. Bonanza arrived at midnight and left at 7 A. M., Iron Queen up at 2, Keystone State down at 8 this morning, Fred Wilson up at noon, Iron Duke down at 5 this evening, George B. Scrathers, who lost 25,000 railroad ties in the late flood is here picking up what stray ones he can find.

MIDDLEPORT, March 1.—River rising; weather clear.

HUNTINGTON, March 1.—13 feet 4 inches and stationary; clear. Down—Bonanza, 1:30; Keystone State, 3.

CATLETTSBURG, March 1.—The Ohio is 13 feet and falling. The Big Sandy is falling. The weather is clear. Down—Bonanza, 2:30; Keystone State, 3:30. Up—Boston, 2:30; Congo, 5:30. The towboat Sea Lion, towing timber out of the mouth of the Big Sandy, almost sank. The Lexington and ferry-boat Lizzie saved her by prompt and efficient work.

PORTSMOUTH, March 1.—17 feet 5 inches and stationary; clear. Up—Boston, 8; Congo at noon; Jessie, 1; Gate City, 2:30; Coal Bluff, 3.

EVANSVILLE, March 1. — 39 feet 2 inches. Clear and warm. The towboat Charlie McDonald, after cleaning boilers, passed up. The New South and the Buckeye State arrived at 7 this evening with heavy loads.

CAIRO, March 1.—River, 44 feet 6 inches and falling slowly. Indications for rain. The Dick Fowler left for New Orleans at 7 this evening with a moderate trip. The A. L. Mason arrived this evening from New Orleans loaded flat with a cargo of rice, molasses, cotton and lumber. The Minnetonka, coming up with 10 empties, was forced to leave her tow at Medleys on account of burned boilers. She attempted to come here light, but her boilers got too bad and she had to go to the bank at Columbus.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—12 feet and rising steadily. Weather clear and mild. Business heavy both in receipts and shipments. The City of Hickman cleared to New Orleans with 800 tons and big engagements below. The Cherokee arrived from Memphis. The City of Savannah cleared to Tennessee river.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—River almost stationary and 6 inches below the danger line. The Frisbie and tow of steel rails and wire nails passed down. The Carrollton gets out to-night with a big freight list. Prof. Vaughn's show boat from Kansas City was partly burned by a gasoline explosion and the professor was badly burned. Loss to the boat $1,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Business is excellent. Eight steamers departed, each having big trips. The receipts by river were 200 bales of cotton, 200 sacks of seed, 20 hogsheads and 200 barrels of sugar, 500 barrels of molasses, and 400 sacks of rice. The Natchez arrived with 1,100 bales of cotton. The Anchor line City of New Orleans is due to-morrow from St. Louis. The State of Missouri departed for Cincinnati with 41 cabin passengers and 900 tons of freight. She has 2,000 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of molasses, 300 barrels of potatoes, 100 barrels of rice and much miscellany for Cincinnati and above and 2,000 barrels of sugar for Louisville. The local steamboat inspector has issued licenses to 24 steamers during the month of February.

HAD TWO STRINGS

How the Pacific Mail Steamship Company Received Two Subsidies.

ONE PUBLIC, THE OTHER PRIVATE.

Investigation of the Traffic Across the Isthmus.

NEW COMPANY IN THE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—J. B. Houston, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, testified before the Panama investigating committee to-day. He said that before February 1, 1893, when the contract between the Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad Company expired, the officers of the Pacific mail went to the Panama company's officers to make a new contract. The purpose was frustrated by a threat of the Transcontinental association to cut off the amount monthly paid to the Pacific mail. Thus the company could not guarantee $40,000 monthly to the Panama railroad, which declined to negotiate further and stopped through bills of lading by the Pacific Mail Company. Witness had discovered that the Panama railroad was advertising in English papers for English freight and English ships to run between New York and Aspinwall.

The reason assigned by the Panama company for its action was that the steamship company would not guarantee it the old amount of money per month. The Panama company wanted a guarantee of $40,000 a month and a restriction as to the amount of freight to be carried, which would prevent competition with the transcontinental railroads. At another time they had insisted on the right to make rates. The Pacific mail offered to go in and take all the freight it could carry at a minimum rate to be established between the two companies.

FOOLING THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Geary asked witness how he reconciled the agreement by which the railroads were allowed to fix rates over the steamship route with the government's policy of aiding the company in order to develop commerce. Mr. Houston replied "by the continuance of stable rates." The contract had resulted in cheap rates.

Witness did not believe that the steamship company could compete with the transcontinental railroads on any class of freight business between New York and San Francisco if it were not for the local Central and South American business. Mr. Geary inquired why, then, had the Transcontinental association paid the Pacific Mail Company $75,000 a month for the right to fix its rates if it could not compete. Witness replied that the discontinuance of the agreement would not have occurred if it were profitable to the railroads. "I don't think we can transport goods from New York to San Francisco cheaper than the railroads," he replied.

Mr. Geary—Then the building of the canals will not give better rates?

Witness—Ah, that will be a good thing for both coasts, and especially for the steamship companies. Now the Panama railroad must be paid a large rate.

Mr. Houston said that the Pacific Mail Company received a subsidy of $2,000 a trip from New York to Aspinwall, and $2,500 for a west coast trip.

NO QUALMS OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Geary—Do you think yourselves justified in accepting that money, which was paid for development of commerce, when you are in the transcontinental combination?

Mr. Houston—I don't think it has anything to do with it. The increased service entailed on us has been so enormous that I will be perfectly willing if the postmaster general would cancel our bond and give up the contract. Yes, I do think the act has tended to increase trade, but it has been at the expense of the railroads. The very decided increase in trade between San Francisco and the Central and South American coasts as the result of the contract. For instance, a German line formerly carried 88,000 bags of coffee a year. Last year it carried only 35,000 bags, and the increase came to the Pacific Mail Company, which secured the business.

Edward Lauterbach, a director and attorney of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, told of the efforts he had made since the break between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Company, to have friendly relations continued. "I invoked the aid of Mr. Grace," he said, "and there was where I put my foot in it." Mr. Grace, he said, was interested in the Chilian Steamship Company, and that company sought to secure the trade from Panama north to Acapulco, which the Pacific Mail Company had paid for, had built up and was just bringing into promising activity under the reciprocity treaties. That attempt was checked by the New York courts granting an injunction.

FRENCH INFLUENCE DANGEROUS.

The Panama railroad had passed under French control, and it was a question for consideration whether the railroad in an important strategic point should be allowed to continue a foreign corporation. The arrangement between the Panama Railroad Company, the Transcontinental association and the Pacific mail he thought beneficial to the people of California. There had formerly been a war between the steamship company and the railroads, in which the merchants of California agreed to stand by the water carrier. The railroads gave rebates to the merchants, and all but two firms deserted the steamship company. The Pacific mail did not get much business, the railroads lost money, and on the whole the merchants did not fare well, for rates were unstable and uncertain.

Mr. Drake, a member of the executive board of the Panama Railroad Company, said that shippers had been led to believe that service by the isthmus was a 40-days' service, whereas it should be a 25 to 30 days' service against 15 or 18 days by the railroads. The object of the subsidy to the Pacific mail by the Transcontinental association was to eliminate the Pacific mail as a factor in transportation business. Having accomplished this the subsidy was now withdrawn. This closed the hearing.

NEW COMPANY IN IT.

Mr. Cromwell, attorney in this city for the newly organized North American Navigation Company, said this afternoon that a contract had been entered into on Saturday last between the company and the Panama Railroad Company for the transportation of passengers and traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific, in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. There is no guarantee of any fixed sum per month from the steamship company, but there is an agreement on rates that all business shall be obtained which can be secured. The line will begin full operations on March 15, when the first vessel will sail from Panama to San Francisco. The first vessel, under the name of the new Columbian line, sailed from New York to Colon on February 15. The new company will start with two steamers on each coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The North American Navigation Company to-day completed arrangements with the Alaska Commercial Company for its steamer St. Paul, and the vessel will immediately be put into service between this port and Panama. It will sail March 9 and will make connection with the San Marcos, which will leave New York March 15.

MORTON'S GRACIOUS ACT.

He Gives a Reception to the Incoming Vice President.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The reception tendered to-night by Vice President and Mrs. Morton to Vice President-elect and Mrs. Stevenson at the Morton residence on Scott circle marked another deviation by Mr. Morton from the traditions surrounding his position. It was an unprecedented thing for the outgoing vice president to bestow any recognition, official or social, upon his successor, the exchange of such compliments having heretofore been confined to the occupants of the presidential chair; but when the cards were issued giving notification of the vice president's intention thus to honor his successor it was felt to be a gracious and proper courtesy. The inspiration of the affair was more than purely official. Mr. Morton served in the house of representatives of the Forty-sixth congress with Mr. Stevenson, and ever since there has existed between them mutual esteem and regard.

In anticipation of the event Mr. Morton's elegant mansion had been decorated with foliage plants and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Morton received their guests in the doorway separating the parlor from the corridor. At their side stood Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, to whom the passing throng were introduced in turn by the host. It was a distinguished and representative gathering that greeted the new official and his wife. The invitations numbered 600, and but few of the recipients failed to respond. There were nearly all the members of the senate, with whom Mr. Stevenson will be so intimately associated the next four years; members of the cabinet, assistant secretaries, heads of bureaus, the New York and Illinois delegations in the house, the justices of the supreme court and of the district court and court of claims, the diplomatic corps in the brilliancy of their royal orders, the heads of the army and navy, and a good sprinkling of subordinate officers. In addition to these official guests Mr. and Mrs. Morton presented a large number of their personal friends. An admirable musical selection was rendered by the marine band under its new leader, Prof. Fanciulli, and an elegant collation was served. Among the guests were the members of Mr. Stevenson's party who accompanied him from Bloomington, including his son and daughters.

President Harrison held his last informal public reception at the White House this afternoon. It is estimated that 1,500 people paid their respects, and that half that number failed to get in.

NO SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. Cleveland Declares His Strong Opposition to It.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The secretary of the interior to-day received the following telegram from the president-elect:

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 1, 1893.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

I am strongly opposed to the use of the pension building for a Sunday concert on the 5th inst., and object to regarding such a thing as a feature of the inauguration.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Secretary Noble immediately sent the following reply to Mr. Cleveland:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1893.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, Lakewood, N. J.:

Your telegram received. Orders were issued already forbidding the use of the pension building on Sunday, and I am gratified that this action is in accordance with your wishes.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

Promenade Concert Postponed.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The executive committee of the inaugural ceremonies at a meeting to-night unanimously adopted a resolution postponing until Tuesday the promenade concert to have been given in the pension building on Sunday next.

READING AFFAIRS.

Financial Showing—Other Heavy Creditors Bring Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for January shows a deficit of $289,754. The surplus for January, 1892, was $132,601. The deficit for the first two months of the current fiscal year is $36,370, a decrease of $486,367 as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

The statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company for January shows a deficit of $176,577. For the first two months of the current fiscal year the deficit is $145,274. For the same period of 1892 there was a deficit of $49,414.

The business of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre departments is included in the above statement for the year 1893. The result of the operation of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, lessee of the Lehigh Valley railroad, for the month of December, 1892, shows an increase in earnings of $188,541 as compared with December, 1891.

A further complication in Reading's affairs has developed in a suit brought by Alfred Sully and A. B. Randall of New York and John Lowrie, holding first and second preference income bonds of the Reading to the amount of $795,000, who were granted permission by Judge Dallas to intervene in the pending suit for foreclosure brought by Thomas C. Platt. The complainants want their interest for 1892 and 1893, but refuse to surrender the certificates of the company's prior indebtedness, which is one of the stipulations set forth on the coupons attached to the bonds. The petition, which was presented in the form of a supplemental bill, was referred to George L. Crawford, the master under the receivership proceedings, to take testimony along with the other case.

The receivers of the Reading have authorized the treasurer of the company to pay the rental due the Lehigh Valley railroad to date under the terms of the lease.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

GREENVILLE, KY., March 1.—The residence of Cyrus Lee, about four miles north of Greenville, was consumed by fire last night. The occupants, Cyrus Lee, sister and brother, wife and child, were burned with the building. There is no one left to tell the tale of how it originated.

PARSONS

PILLS

MakeNewRichBlood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILLOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. *In Glass Vials. Thirty in a bottle, one a dose.* They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five bottles $1.00. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

WILL MOHAMMEDANIZE US.

The Mission of Muhammed Webb to This Country.

HEATHEN HAVE TURNED THE TABLES.

A Firm Believer in Theosophy and Blavatsky.

THE SCHEME OF WEALTHY MUSSULMANS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Muhammed Alexander Russell Webb, the American Mohammedan who arrived here yesterday, sent to introduce the Islam faith in America, has attracted some attention here. Eight weeks ago thousands of rich and influential Moslems gathered in Bombay to give the American convert a great send-off and wish him success in his mission. The leading men of Bombay made speeches and expressed the hope that Muhammed Webb would put the whole of America in the way of being proselyted to Islam. Muhammed Webb's mission was undertaken in earnest and is backed up by unlimited wealth and zeal. The "heathen" have turned the tables.

Muhammed Webb's first step will be to start a high-class weekly journal in English, to be devoted to an exposition of Islam and to the writings of such distinguished Mussulmans as Sir Syed Ahmed of Aligahr, founder of the Mohammedan college there; Sir Ameer Ali of Calcutta, and Cheragh Ali of Hyderabad. Eminent Moslems of India and Arabia will contribute. Muhammed Webb will edit the magazine, and the first number will appear in less than eight weeks, it is expected.

The next step of Muhammed Webb will be to establish a Mohammedan publishing house. A syndicate of rich Mohammedans of Bombay is behind this part of the enterprise, and it hopes to make it pay. The Koran in English will be printed in unlimited numbers, and agents and East Indian missionaries will "work up" its circulation and sale. The works of the great lights of Mohammedan literature, including the books of the three Moslems mentioned above, will be printed and distributed.

As soon as Muhammed Webb gets the magazine and the publishing house under way, missionaries will be sent here from India, and he and his aides will proceed to the work of active personal evangelization, and when converts are made they will be formed into societies or bands. They will be joined in the Moslem Brotherhood, and will then be full-fledged Mohammedans.

WILL BUILD A MOSQUE.

The third and last step will be the building of a mosque. The rich Mohammedans of Bombay have guaranteed $150,000 for this pupose, and if the work of converting Americans proceeds slowly, or the converts do not contribute freely themselves, the Bombay Mohammedans will themselves give all or nearly all of the necessary $150,000. There are a few Mussulmans in New York, but they are mostly peddlers and low-caste Hindus, and Muhammed Webb will not associate himself with them.

Muhammed Webb reached here on the Majestic a few days ago, and, in accordance with a plan adopted at Bombay, at once took steps to avoid notoriety. He sought a quiet place to live and has avoided the newspapers. Last night he was given a reception at the house of Mr. Samuel Brown, 9 Clinton avenue, Jersey City. He brings letters to influential New Yorkers, and next Monday night a reception in his honor will be given by Colonel David B. Sickles of 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, at which he will be formally introduced to the American public. Many journalists and literary men have been invited to meet them, among them Edmund Clarence Stedman, R. H. Stoddard, Paul Dana, F. Marion Crawford, Frank Hatton, J. Russell Young, Bronson Howard, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Mark Twain, Paul Du Chaillu and George F. Seward, ex-United States minister to China. Muhammed Webb will talk on Islam and will outline his mission to America.

He said to a reporter: "I will seek to introduce practical and not esoteric Mohammedanism, although I am as deeply interested in the one as the other. I am myself a member of the American Theosophical society and a firm believer in the knowledge and honesty of the late Mme. Blavatsky. Theosophy and esoteric Mohammedanism are almost identical, but practical Mohammedanism is quite another thing. It is a sensible, pure, every-day religion which we believe to be far superior to Christianity, and we shall seek in every way to supplant Christianity with it. I have many rich East Indian Mussulmans behind me, and we will establish first a weekly paper devoted entirely to Islam, then a Mohammedan publishing house, and then build a mosque.

WHAT ISLAM REALLY IS.

"We will at once establish, besides the weekly and the publishing house, a lecture room, a free library of Mohammedan literature, and a reading room. Everything will be printed in English. We want to teach you what Islam really is. There was some question in Bombay as to whether we would establish our headquarters here or in Boston, but I have insisted on New York, and here is where we will begin our work. A sufficient sum has been guaranteed in Bombay to keep the weekly, the publishing house, and the other branches in full operation for five years, and by that time I think Islam will be on a sufficiently firm footing here to take care of itself."

Muhammed Webb is an American. He is 46 years old, and was born in Hudson, N. Y. He was a jeweler in Chicago when the great fire came, and he lost everything. Coming to New York, he was employed by Tiffany. For a time he published a weekly paper in Unionville, Mo., and then drifted into daily journalism, and was connected with various papers in Chicago and St. Louis, finally becoming the assistant editor of the St. Louis *Republican*. In 1887 he was appointed United States consul to Manila, the chief city of the Philippine Islands, and while there he became actively interested in Mohammedanism. This was only after he had investigated all the Oriental religions. He entered into correspondence with leading Mohammedans in Bombay, and finally resigned his post as consul at Manila, which is a city of 500,000 inhabitants, and went to India, where he studied and preached the faith of Islam. He was taken up and made much of by rich and influential Mussulmans, and a considerable number of them associated themselves for the purpose of sending him as a missionary to America.

Police Opposed to Pinkertons.

CHICAGO, March 1.—President Thomas of the belt line to-day applied to Chief McClaughry of the police for protection for his switch tenders, several of whom have been assaulted by the strikers whose places they took. Mr. Thomas said something about employing Pinkertons to assist the police, and was to choose between them, that the police would not be allowed to do guard duty where Pinkertons were employed. He concluded to rely on the police alone.

A Farmer's Suit For Libel.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 1.—A suit against the Youngstown *Telegram* for libel has been brought by Farmer Lewis Leonard. The *Telegram* charged him with attempting to poison his wife, trying to assault a neighbor's wife, and burning his property to secure the insurance. He wants $10,000.

The Weekly Post.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

EXTRA SESSIONS.

President HARRISON on Saturday issued the usual call from the retiring President for an extra session of the senate to consider executive business, to meet on Saturday, March 4, immediately following the adjournment of this congress. This session generally lasts until the most important appointments of the new president are acted on, especially the cabinet and the leading foreign missions, as it is desirable as to the latter that their appointments shall be confirmed by the senate before the ministers leave the country.

There is hardly any probability that the Hawaiian treaty of annexation will be concurred in by the senate at this expiring session, and it will go over to the special session, but with the important difference that if the President at that time does not approve it he has the privilege of withdrawing it from the consideration of the senate and negotiating a new treaty. Mr. CLEVELAND has kept very close on this Hawaiian question, but the probabilities are that he concurs with what now appears to be the general sentiment of the country, and will not favor "snap judgment," but before annexation is determined on will insist on an exhaustive investigation of the condition of affairs on the islands, and the reasons for annexation, if any conclusive ones exist, which the people who were caught by the jingo spirit a few weeks ago are now commencing to very seriously doubt. On a vastly important question of this kind, involving a departure from the well-settled policy of our government, the best haste to make is slow haste. We can get the islands if we want them, and in the meantime there is not the slightest danger of any other nation attempting to lay hands on them.

It is the general judgment at Washington that there will be no extra session of the next congress, at least not before September or October, when a tariff bill may be ready for its consideration if the new administration takes the responsibility of framing a measure of that kind, and it is very likely that it will, just as the Polk administration did in 1845. ROBERT J. WALKER was the great tariff reformer of that period, and as secretary of the treasury prepared a measure for the consideration of congress, as Secretary CARLISLE may do.

THE CABINET COMPLETE.

Usually, although there have been many shrewd guesses, the cabinet has not been officially announced until the president-elect has arrived at Washington, and in some instances the full list has not been given out until a day or two after the inauguration. But Mr. CLEVELAND is nothing if not original; so he quietly gave his completed list of secretaries to the Associated Press on Wednesday evening. He took the people into his confidence before he did the grave and reverend seigniors of the senate. Pennsylvanians would have liked to have seen the name of GEORGE A. JENKS on the list as attorney general, but that office had to go to New England when the navy department was put in the hands of Mr. HERBERT of Alabama. It would not do to leave Yankeedom out in the cold. No president has ever ventured on such a slight as that. But of all the nonsense we have ever heard the most densely stupid is that in one of the city papers, that Mr. CLEVELAND was influenced not to appoint Mr. JENKS, on the solicitation of Mr. HARRITY, because, as alleged, Mr. JENKS went to Chicago an anti-Cleveland man, and was only persuaded to accept the inevitable. It is within our knowledge that Mr. JENKS went to Chicago an enthusiastic advocate of Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination, and rendered important service in that direction.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S cabinet, viewed as a whole, is a remarkably strong combination, both as regards special qualifications and localities. The three important posts in their close touch with the people and the business interests are the treasury, the postal department and that of the interior with its great bureaus, controlling the public lands, pensions, patents and Indians. Included in these three departments are probably four-fifths of the government employes. Mr. CLEVELAND has in them the strong men of his cabinet, whether regarded as workers or by their professional qualities as lawyers. Mr. CARLISLE is a great man in every way; he has a grasp of general principles and a capacity for details possessed by few men. We have an idea that the tariff of the future will be known as the "Carlisle tariff." HOKE SMITH and Mr. BISSELL, in the interior and postal departments, have the reputation of being great workers, as well as acute administrative men. It is in these departments where there is the greatest need of these qualities and where there is great need of reform.

Judge GRESHAM, who is called the premier, holding the post of honor, in reality has very little to do except to play deportment, and as occasion offers give the American people a little taste of jingoism. We all like to feel our nationality. The naval secretary, Mr. HERBERT, has had the working oar of the house committee on naval affairs for a number of years, and is understood to be in thorough sympathy with the plans set agoing by Mr. WHITNEY and adopted by Mr. TRACY. The naval policy of the administration is indicated by this appointment. Mr. MORTON as secretary of agriculture will probably make that "fifth wheel" of some utility. In the war department Mr. CLEVELAND has his old friend and private secretary, "DAN" LAMONT, without whom, he said in 1885, he would not go to Washington. In fact the personal element stands out in bold relief in the cabinet, Mr. BISSELL and Mr. LAMONT being of the few intimates the President has in public life.

There is an entire absence from the cabinet of the fossil element that used to be considered necessary as the representives of States and sections. The eminent respectabilities are replaced by men of the day and of the hour, and there is a strong representation in the cabinet of young men. HOKE SMITH is only thirty-eight, and BISSELL and LAMONT rising forty. Judge Gresham is sixty years old and Mr. CARLISLE fifty-seven, while the gentleman who will sit at the head of the council board is a year younger than his secretary of the treasury. It is a working cabinet, selected on the Cleveland principle that public office is a public trust, and that the men should be constructed for the offices and not the offices for the men.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

The Irish irreconcilables are at their mischievous antics again in an endeavor to embarrass Mr. GLADSTONE in the great work of getting his home rule bill through parliament. These people always come to the front, with their inflammatory appeals or dynamite acts, when there is fair prospect of some substantial gain to the cause of home rule. They did so during Mr. PARNELL'S lifetime, and on several occasions thwarted important lines of policy he had laid down, and murder was even invoked to make their opposition successful against the policy of constitutional agitation, which is the only policy that has gained or ever will gain Ireland important results in the way of self-government. The address sent out by the self-constituted "league" at New York deserves no other treatment from Irish-Americans than that of contempt or denunciation, and if they are wise they will seek to strengthen Mr. GLADSTONE'S hands in every way in their power. The best representatives of Irish sentiment at home, both among the Irish parliamentary party and the Irish and Liberal press, cordially indorse Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill as what they have sought for years, and what has been the long-deferred hope of their country for generations and ages.

The home rule bill as it stands is a great measure of local sovereignty and popular rule for the people of Ireland. It places them in very much the same relation to the imperial government that the American States hold to the federal union. In fact, in some respects they have greater powers, while in others they may be less. But the general result aimed at and accomplished by the Gladstone bill is that the Irish people shall manage their local affairs in their own way and by their own selected agents. In fact if this bill passes, as it promises to do, we should not be surprised to witness a considerable movement of Irish politicians from this country to "the green isle," for the purpose of applying there the lessons in political management they have acquired in Uncle Sam's school. This suggestion may be thought to border on the humorous, but not when the enterprising and adventurous character of the Irish politician is well considered and his devotion to his native land. If home rule is granted we expect to witness a great cessation of Irish immigration to the United States, Canada and Australia, and a counter movement from those countries to Ireland.

BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

The Baker ballot law has now been tried twice throughout the State, at the presidential election last November and at the city, borough and township elections last Tuesday. In its existing form it has been sufficiently tested to show its value. The predictions of political conservatives on the one hand and of the political bummers on the other that it would be inconvenient, perplexing, misleading and generally a nuisance have been unfulfilled. The law is acceptable to the body of the people. In its general features it has become a permanent part of the institutions of the commonwealth.

It has been a sore disappointment to political bosses and rings. It has freed the citizen from the surveillance of the ward leader and his heelers. It has freed the workingman from the dictation of his employer or foreman. It has enabled every man to vote just as he desired. It has been a most potent factor in the attainment of municipal reforms, and to its operations are to be credited the great number of changes brought about in the cities and boroughs of the State last Tuesday.

The two trials which the law has received have shown where it can be made still better in some of its details, and to the prudent improvement of the act all good citizens should give their support. The law was originally prepared by the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, and was introduced in the legislature by Senator BAKER of Delaware county. This association has now drawn a bill, which has been presented in the State senate by Mr. BAKER, designed to correct and improve the law in many ways. A number of the proposed amendments are intended to simplify the law's workings and to reduce its expense.

The present law caused a great outcry, particularly from the Prohibitionists, because it required a vote of three per cent of the total vote to secure recognition by any party. This percentage is to be reduced to one, in the interest of fair treatment of the smaller parties. The number of signatures required on nomination papers is also to be cut down. In the interest of economy the number of specimen ballots is to be only so many as the county commissioners consider necessary, and there will be one voting compartment for every 75 voters instead of every 50. Another proposed and very desirable amendment provides that no votes shall be thrown out on account of the errors of public officers; but if a contest shows that the result was affected by such errors a new election shall be held for the office contested. This amendment is to secure plain justice to the voters.

One of the important amendments relates to the section of the law providing that a voter who cannot read, or who is physically unable to write, shall have a helper appointed for him. This section has been considered one of the weak points in the law, as far as secrecy was concerned, and the conduct of the last election in the second district of the Second ward showed that the section as it stands is liable to be seriously abused. In that district the inspector, overseers and clerk refused to sign the returns because the judge of the election, whenever a voter asked for a helper, insisted on appointing always the same man. This man was doubtless a worker for the ring, and his influence with the voters may have secured some votes for the ring candidates. The proposed section in regard to disability would prevent such an abuse. It reads as follows:

If any voter, before receiving his ballot, declares to the judge of election that he cannot read it, or for any physical cause he is unable to mark it, the judge shall require him (except in case of manifest physical disability) to make oath or affirmation to the fact, stating it specifically, and shall then permit him to select one qualified elector of the district as a helper. The helper shall first declare, on oath or affirmation, that he will not attempt to influence the vote of said voter, but will only give him the help he may desire, and that he will not disclose the contents of the ballot to anyone except when required so to do in any legal proceedings. The inspector in charge of the voting check list shall, in any such case, note thereon opposite the name of the voter helped the words, "Helped by," naming the helper, "on account of," stating the cause.

Perhaps the most important change proposed relates to the arrangement of the names of candidates on the ballot. it provides that the names of all the candidates for each office shall be placed together under the designation of the office, and that the voter shall place a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote. Under the existing law a cross-mark at the head of a column, opposite the party name, votes the straight ticket, while a man who desires to cut his ticket must mark each candidate. This makes it more inconvenient for the voter who desires to split his ballot than it is for the straight ticket voter, and does not give all voters that equality which the constitution demands. Under the amendment each voter, whether he takes his ticket straight or mixed, must make the same number of crosses.

The proposed amendments are in the direction of justice, equality, economy, convenience, certainty and honesty in elections, and if they are adopted by the legislature will add greatly to the protection which the Baker law gives to the suffrage in this State.

SPEED OF TRAVEL.

The ideals of travel, which we have not yet reached, is 100 miles an hour for light express trains, five days from New York to Queenstown by the ocean flyers, and a mile in two minutes for the trotter. When the late President GARRETT of the Baltimore & Ohio road predicted some fifteen years ago that in twenty years the trip would be made from New York to Washington in five hours, it was asserted to be impossible. That it is not impossible is shown by the Pennsylvania road announcing that it will in a few months put on a train that will make the run in four hours and a half. In connection with the exposition travel this summer, there is likely to be a marked increase in the speed of trains. Pittsburgh will be a good starting point for enterprises of this kind, as it will have three or four roads through to Chicago; and there may be close contests between the new line of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Fort Wayne route.

Under the new fast arrangement between New York and Washington the speed will be sixty miles an hour from New York to Philadelphia and fifty from Philadelphia to Washington. A month or two ago an express train on the Philadelphia & Reading, just to show what it could do with a new engine, made a run of one mile in 37 seconds, which would be equal to a fraction over 97 miles an hour. This is proclaimed to be the highest speed ever made on a locomotive.

The chief factors in obtaining a high rate of speed are the compound engine, by which the propulsive power is greatly enlarged, and the tendency to driving wheels of largely increased diameter. Some of the railroads are now experimenting with seven-foot wheels.

Every improvement in speed implies additional danger to the passengers. But invention is doing much in the way of safeguards. The ocean flyers have their water-tight compartments that reduce the danger from collision or foundering to a minimum. On the fast trains, the seventy to a hundred mile an hour "goers," will depend on the perfection of the brakes and the signal system for safety. Railroad authorities assert that with these in complete order it would be possible to run at a rate of 100 miles an hour with comparative safety, provided the wheels and axles are sound, and the rails well-fastened to the ties. It is not often that we hear of accidents to trains running at a very high rate of speed. There is greater care in every way.

MISPLACED CLEMENCY.

President HARRISON is meeting with a good deal of wholesome criticism for the appointments he is making, or has made, in the closing hours of his administration, for the pecuniary advantage of personal adherents. But even more censurable are the pardons or commutations he is throwing around to high-toned national bank swindlers and embezzlers. There has been a raid on the President of this kind in his closing weeks, and he has not had the backbone to withstand it. The list of pardons to this particular class of offenders, printed in some of the papers, is quite a sizable one.

In most cases they are undeserving of clemency. They are not of the class of degraded and ignorant men, born to a life of vice or crime, or thrown to vicious courses by want or association. They are as a rule men of education, good social associations, religious training, and living lives of ease and comfort. There is no excuse for their crimes, such as may be offered for the ignorant or vicious class, who never learned anything but evil. The greed for money, haste to get rich and love of display led them to disregard all the teachings of their lives and appropriate other people's money. They should be punished to the full extent of the law as a matter of public policy to show that justice really has blinds on her eyes. Pardoning such criminals is part of the pernicious system that makes a distinction between crime in rags and crime in silk and broadcloth. It makes more socialists or anarchists than all the sputtering of noisy and brainless agitators. In this matter President HARRISON has probably been deceived by those who should have advised him differently.

KANOPOLIS TO THE FRONT.

The Populists of Kansas, chagrined at the treatment they received from the people and the press of Topeka during the recent contest for the possession of the State house, propose to remove the seat of government from Topeka to Kanopolis. This may look like an empty threat, but the Populists of the Sunflower State have shown that they are capable of doing some very radical things and that they carry out their whims with remarkable persistence. The new party has a strong hold in Kansas, which may become stronger, and the people of Topeka may discover that the threat of removal is in earnest, and will be followed by actual performance. Should the capital really be removed it would be a novel piece of political revenge. Of course, in that event, it would be only natural to expect that the Republicans, should they regain power, would move the seat of government back again to Topeka.

Kanopolis is in Ellsworth county, just about the geographical center of the State. As far as location and railroad facilities go it is a quite logical site for the State capitol. It is a new town, laid out only a few years ago on the site of old Fort Harker, on the Smoky Hill river. It is on the main line of the Kansas Pacific road from Kansas City to Denver, and is reached by a branch of the Missouri Pacific. Few people in the East have heard of Kanopolis, and if the agitation does nothing else it will give the new colony a temporary reputation in the world and call attention to the strange way they have of forming proper names in Kansas by a dovetailing of the barbarous Indian with the euphonic Greek. Kansas meaning smoky river, Kanopolis is probably, in the new Populist dialect, smoky city. With that translation of the name, the people of Pittsburgh may be expected to display some interest in the career of the new and hopeful town away out on the booming prairies.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Republicans of this State ought to have grace enough to confirm the nomination of Justice HEYDRICK as a candidate for the supreme bench next fall. The fates seem to have decided that he shall occupy a seat there.

THE utility of the Sunday opening of libraries, museums and picture galleries is shown by the fact that of the 751,000 visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York last year 247,000 made their visits on Sunday afternoons. The Christian Sabbath came to no evil because of this, and a good many received the rudiments of a liberal education because of it.

REPRESENTATIVE KEARNS'S anti-Pinkerton bill has been reported favorably by the house committee on judiciary. It makes it an indictable offense for any mayor or sheriff to enroll in his posse comitatus any one not a citizen of the commonwealth. The bill does not interfere with the right of employing corporations to hire private watchmen.

THE only Democratic member of the North Dakota legislature in 1885 goes to Washington on or about the 4th of March as a Democratic United States senator. Mr. ROACH cut it pretty fat. All the mountain States west of the Missouri that the Republicans brought into the Union for partisan gain are reasonably sure to be Democratic before CLEVELAND'S administration is half way through.

FOR the English mission ex-Secretary BAYARD and for the French mission FREDERICK R. COUDERT of New York are the strong probabilities. Mr. COUDERT has gone to Paris as an assistant counsel in the Behring straits arbitration. He is a French lawyer, a life-long resident of New York, of great ability. But still it will not do to take these reported appointments for granted, as Mr. CLEVELAND is a man of great surprises and many of them.

TARIFF REFORMER JOHN DALZELL is to be honored for the interest he took in getting the free pig tin bill through the house on Tuesday. The probabilities are that it will go through the senate, and thus the Pittsburgh representative becomes a pioneer in the movement for free raw material. Now let Mr. DALZELL maintain his consistency and make a bold strike for free wool. That is of a great deal more consequence to his constituents than free tin ore.

A. C. BECKWITH, the new Democratic senator from Wyoming, was not a candidate before the legislature, and was chosen by the governor for that reason. He built the first house in Cheyenne 30 years ago, and now lives in Evanston, a town near the Utah line. He owns a bank, many square miles of land, the cattle upon many hills, coal mines and coal and timber lands. His hobby is horses, and he breeds trotters on the finest farm in the mountains. He is a native of New York and is 60 ye ars old.

CONSUL GENERAL NEW at London, who holds the best paying office under the federal government, will leave his post for the shades of private life on the 15th of May. The adroit Mr. NEW left his office last May and June and bossed the Harrison machine at Minneapolis with remarkable success. He nominated Mr. HARRISON by office-holding power. He will probably be succeeded in London by General COLLINS of Boston, and no one better deserves the juicy plum.

A GREAT deal of important legislation that has been well advanced at this session of congress will fall with the session, and will have to be taken up anew next year. The bankrupt bill, the Nicaragua canal, immigration, anti-option and the silver question are among the weighty matters that will go over. There is one comfort in all this, and that is that the country suffers more from laws passed than from laws that do not pass. The world is governed too much.

IT is not much trouble for any alert correspondent to prepare a plausible outline of the President's inaugural. There are four or five leading questions before the country of importance; on these Mr. CLEVELAND'S views are well known, and it is upon them he will address the people in his inaugural, following the usual practice of dealing in generalities, and without specific recommendations. The inaugural is a popular address to the people, and is not intended for congress, except in the sense it is for everybody.

IT is given out as the policy of President CLEVELAND in the distribution of New York patronage that he will give the offices to the most competent, no matter whether they are machine men or anti-snappers. Still it is very likely that there will be a big row in Democratic politics in that State this year. The spirit of revolt against the Hill-Murphy machine is very strong, and the Tammany power as well as the Brooklyn Democracy are getting on their war paint. Senator HILL is not so strong, even with the politicians, as when governor.

THE dead measures of this congress that at one time seemed in a fair way of going through are the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, the bankrupt bill, the anti-option bill, the bond issue amendment and all silver legislation, although there may possibly be some attempt to meet the dangers of the Sherman purchase law. Nor will the appointment of a Republican successor to Judge JACKSON on the circuit bench be confirmed. That office will be held over for a Democrat. The whole time of both houses of congress from now until Saturday noon will be taken up by the appropriation bills.

THE Philadelphia *Press* complains of a lack of business men in Mr. CLEVELAND'S cabinet; that there are seven lawyers, and Colonel LAMONT is the only one who can be set down as "a business man." It will probably be found out that CARLISLE, GRESHAM, BISSELL and the rest have tolerably clear ideas of the business that will come before them in their respective departments. It is nevertheless a fact that the lawyers absorb most of the political honors going. We suppose it comes from the fact that the greatest function of government is the making, construing and enforcement of law. It is the same in congress, and more than four-fifths of the members are lawyers.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

Important Meeting of Church Dignitaries Begun in New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The bishops of the Episcopal church met to-day in this city to discuss matters of general interest to the church. A special object of the conference is to fill vacancies in some of the missionary dioceses. Those of China and Japan have been without bishops for some time. Rev. John Williams of Connecticut, the senior member, presided this morning but there was no quorum.

The afternoon session was informal. Ten more bishops arrived, giving the necessary quorum, 39. An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Big Sewing Machine Combine.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—A proposed combination of sewing machine manufacturers, in which the Domestic of this city is interested, has been the subject for discussion at several meetings of the projectors held recently in New York. Among other companies concerned are the Standard of Cleveland, the Davis of Dayton, the New Home of Orange, Mass., and the White. It is proposed to organize a new company which will take the entire properties of several of the companies and continue so much of the business as will profitably meet the demands of the market.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TRUSSES.

Over One Hundred Kinds of Trusses From $1 to $15 Each.

If in need of a truss, go where they keep the largest assortment; go where they make them and know how to adjust trusses and guarantee a fit. Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company, 909 Penn avenue, near Ninth street, Pittsburgh. I W. Thompson, of 23 years experience, has charge of the fitting department. Cut this out for future reference. mh2-2t-W-1t

IMPORTANT MEASURES DEAD.

The Hatch Anti-Option Bill Fails in the House.

COULD NOT GET A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

Sherman's Bond Amendment Dropped by the Senate.

MONEY FOR THE ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The time of the house to-day was consumed principally in considering a motion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the anti-option bill. The debate was limited to half an hour, and as the time was doled out in two and three minute portions, there was no opportunity to discuss the measure as it deserved to be discussed. Mr. Hatch made the longest speech, and that did not exceed eight minutes. He then, stating that he had done his best to promote the interests of the farmers, left the subject to the house, and the house decided by a vote of 172 to 124 not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion, a two-thirds vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules.

Fearing some scheme to progress the anti-option bill, Mr. Kilgore at the opening adopted dilatory tactics. At length, on motion of Mr. Herbert, the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in. Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendments to the anti-option bill, but Mr. Breckinridge (Ark.) raised a point of order in behalf of the Sibley tent bill. The speaker overruled the point of order and Mr. Johnson (Ohio) demanded a second on Hatch's motion. The demand was seconded, 163 to 8. The opponents of the measure, as a rule, declined to vote, and it was more than half an hour before Mr. Hatch was able to muster a quorum. The half hour's debate on the bill was then entered upon.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Mr. Fuston (Rep., Kan.) supported the measure, declaring that it was in the interest of every business man, whether a farmer, a mechanic or merchant.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) said the farmers wanted this legislation. He did not claim that it would give them the measure of relief they expected, but it would relieve them from one of their troubles.

Mr. Taylor (Rep., Ill.) agreed with the gentleman that the farmer was an intelligent man, and if he were intelligent he did not need this legislation to protect him. There was not 10 per cent of the farmers in favor of this bill.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) characterized the bill as one that swept over all State lines and proposed to give the government of the United States the power to interfere with individual contracts in the States. Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) contended that the bill would cut us off from foreign markets.

Mr. Hatch closed the debate. He denied vigorously a suggestion that he had not been vigilant in pressing the bill. He had pressed it on every occasion. His work was ended. He had stood by his measure as loyally and truly as he had ever done to any conviction of his manhood. Now it was with the representatives of the people of America; let them make their record. But as sure as the world existed this proposition could not be defeated. It might be delayed, but it was as sure to come from the demand of the people as the sun was to rise and set every 24 hours.

Mr. Hatch's motion to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendments to the anti-option bill was defeated—yeas 172, nays 124, not the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative. The vote in detail was as follows:

FOR THE BILL.

Yeas—Abbott, Alderson, Allen, Amerman, Arnold, Atkinson (Pa.), Babbitt, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Beltzhoover (Pa.), Bergen, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boutelle, Bowers, Branch, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Brosius (Pa.), Brown (Ind.), Bryan, Buchanan (N. J.), Bullock, Bunn, Bunting, Burrows, Busey, Butler, Caminetti, Capehart, Cate, Clover, Cobb, (Ala.), Cooper, Cox, (Tenn.), Crawford, Crosby, Culberson, Cutcheon, Dannell, Davis, Dearmond, Dingley, Dom, Dockery, Dolliver, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Enochs, Epes, Everett, Fithian, Flick, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Funston, Fyan, Ganiz, German, Grady, Grout, Hallowell (Pa.), Halvorson, Hamilton, Hare, Hatch, Haugen, Haynes (O.), Heard, Henderson (Iowa), Henderson (N. C.), Hermann, Hilborn, Hitt, Holman, Hooker (N. Y.), Hopkins (Pa.), Hopkins (Ill.), Houk (O.), Houx (Tenn.), Hull (Pa.), Hull, Johnson (Ind.), Johnston (O.), Johnstone (S. C.), Jones, Jones, Kem, Kendall, Kribbs (Pa.), Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson (Va.), Lawson (Ga.), Lawton, Lester (Va.), Lewis, Lind, Livingston, Long, Mansur, Martin, McClellan, McCreary, McKaig, McKeighan, McLaurin, McRae, Meredith, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, O'Donnell, Otis, Owens, Patton, Payne, Paynter, Pearson, Peel, Pendleton, Perkins, Pickler, Pierce, Post, Powers, Quackenbush, Raines, Ray, Reilly (Pa.), Richardson, Robertson (La.), Sayers, Scott, Scull (Pa.), Seerley, Shell, Shively, Smith, Stockdale, Stone (Charles W., Pa.), Stone (William A. Pa.), Stone (Ky.), Sweet, Joseph D. Taylor, Terry, Tillman, Turpin, Vannorn, Watson, Waugh, Weadock, Weyer, Wheeler (Ala.), White, Whiting, Williams (N. C.), Williams (Ill.), Wilson (Ky.), Wilson (Wash.), Wilson (Mo.), Winn, Wolverton, Wright, Youmans—172.

THE NEGATIVE VOTE.

Nays — Andrew, Anthony, Bacon, Bailey, Barwig, Belden, Belknap, Bentley, Bingham (Pa.), Boatner, Bowman, Brawley, Breckinridge (Ark.) Breckinridge (Ky.), Brown (Md.), Brunner (Pa.), Buchanan (Vt.), Bynum, Cable, Cadmus, Campbell, Caruth, Castle, Catchings, Chipman, Clancy, Clarke (Ark.), Cobb (Mo.), Coburn, Cockran, Cogswell, Compton, Coolidge, Coombs, Covert, Cowles, Cox (N. Y.), Crain (Texas), Cummings, Dalzell (Pa.), DeForest, Dickerson, Donovan, Dunphy, Durborow, Elliott, English, Fellows, Fitch, Geary, Geissenhainer, Gillespie (Pa.), Greenleaf, Griswold (Pa.), Hall, Harmer (Pa.), Harter, Hemphill, Herbert, Hoar, Hooker (Miss.), Johnson (Ohio), Ketcham, Kilgore, Lagan, Lapham, Lester (Ga.), Little, Lockwood, Lodge, Loud, Lynch, Magner, Mallory, McAleer (Pa.), McGann, McKinney, McMillin, Meyer, Miller, Mitchell, Morse, Mutchler (Pa.), Newberry, Norton, Oates, Oliger, O'Neil (Mass.), O'Neill (Pa.), Outhwaite, Page (R. I.), Patterson (Tenn.), Price, Randall, Rayner, Reed, Reyburn (Pa.), Robinson (Pa.), Rusk, Shonk (Pa.), Simpson, Snodgrass, Sperry, Springer, Stephenson, Stevens, Storer, Stout, Stump, Taylor (Ill.), Townsend, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Wadsworth, Walker, Warner, Washington, Wheeler (Mich.), Wike, Willcox, Williams (Mass.), Wilson (W. Va.), Wise—124.

Mr. Stump moved to suspend the rules and pass the Chandler senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws. But there was opposition by Mr. Crain and the house adjourned.

Eleventh Hour Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President sent to the senate to-day the following nominations: Truxton Beale of California to be minister and consul general to Roumania, Servia and Greece, and Genio M. Lambertson of Nebraska to be arbitrator on the part of the United States under the treaty for a claims commission concluded between the United States and Chili.

NO THREE PERCENTS.

Sherman's Bond Amendment Killed by the Opposition of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The postoffice appropriation bill came before the senate to-day and was discussed to some extent on the question as to the route of the Southern fast mail. That question was not disposed of when the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented. The report led to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being, however, that the amendment was receded from by the senate. Outside of these two appropriation bills the senate had before it in the morning hour the McGarrahan bill, which went over without action, and the Hudson river bridge bill, which was taken up by a vote of 26 to 24, but disappeared immediately when the conference report was taken up, a result which led Senator Hill to upbraid Mr. Allison for his share in the legislative struggle. A conference was ordered on the naval appropriation bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill having been read, Mr. Allison made an explanation of the report, and stated that in relation to the Sherman bond amendment he would, in order to test the sense of the senate upon it, move to recede from it.

Mr. Sherman advocated the amendment. It had been, he said, submitted to the incoming secretary of the treasury, who had gone before the finance committee and there stated reasons why in his judgment it might become important for him to have the power to issue bonds cheaper than 4 per cent bonds. Mr. Carlisle had then expressed a hope and belief, in which Mr. Sherman was inclined to concur, that it might not be necessary to issue any bonds. Mr. Sherman digressed in order to pay a compliment to Mr. Carlisle, saying that he knew no man in the United States better fitted to hold the office of secretary of the treasury. He went on to say that when he offered the bond amendment he had no expectation that there would be any opposition to it. The pretention that it repealed any other provision of the resumption law was absolutely unfounded. Congress now denied to the secretary the power to sell bonds, it would cripple the government, and those whose fault it was would be responsible to the people. There was now in the vaults of the treasury a great mass of silver bullion. If it were coined it would undoubtedly disturb parity and bring about a panic. He had heard a good deal about bankers, plutocrats and gold bugs, but, said he, there are no greater gold bugs in the world than the owners of silver mines. In proof of that he read from a Nevada paper a notice of an assessment of 25 cents per share "payable immediately in United States gold coin."

Mr. Sherman's speech was replied to by Messrs. Stewart, Wolcott and Teller, Mr. Teller expressing his belief that no bonds, whether 4 per cent or 3 per cent, would be issued by the incoming secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Gorman stated that he had full authority for saying that the bond amendment had been reported after consultation with the President and with the next secretary of the treasury; but it was possible that the sundry civil bill would be defeated if the amendment were insisted upon.

Mr. Sherman—I certainly would not insist upon any amendment, however strongly I favored it, which the other house resolutely opposed, or which, if insisted on, would result in defeating an appropriation bill.

The vote was taken, and the senate, without a division, receded from the Sherman amendment. The conference report was agreed to; and a further conference was ordered on several amendments which had not been finally disposed of.

ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.

An Additional Appropriation For Building Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—After a two days' conference the sundry civil bill was reported to the senate this afternoon by the conferees. Agreements were reached upon all points but the amendments relating to the world's fair, the Sherman bond issue, the appropriation of $50,000 for the entertainment of notables at the exposition invited by the government, and one or two other minor matters. Among the items contained in the conference report was the following: Increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Allegheny, Pa., from $250,000 to $425,000, instead of $385,849 as proposed by the senate.

THE MINERS ENJOINED.

MUST NOT GATHER ON THE FAYETTE CITY WHARF.

Attempt of Operators to Introduce New Men.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

FAYETTE CITY, PA., March 1.—Superintendent S. O'Neil of the O'Neil mines here has secured an injunction against 25 striking coal miners from gathering at the wharf or ferry, and the justice of the peace, the burgess and the constable. They are to appear before Judge Ewing on Saturday to show cause why the injunction should not be continued. The miners have retained counsel, and affidavits from citizens here will be presented to show that the injunction is unnecessary.

The operators have ceased trying to introduce new men by railroad. On Monday evening a committee of miners intercepted 12 Poles who were coming by boat to the O'Neil mines here, at Monongahela City. Four of them joined the strikers. Special officers and operators accompanied the new men, and it is alleged that they tried to drag them away from the crowd. They had a hard time getting them away from the strikers, who were aided by the local police. Eight men who were working at the California (Pa.) Crescent mines have quit. The idea of being guarded in going to and from work was repugnant to them. At Brownsville, Coal Center and Woods Run there is no change. The only men working in this pool are a few at the Clipper mines. The merchants along the river are in sympathy with the men, and the latter have plenty of credit.

The miners' relief committee, at Gillespie, Pa., through THE POST, extends the thanks of the miners for $37 75, contributed by residents of Webster and vicinity, it being the third collection for the miners made there.

Big Theft of Jewelry.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—[Special.]—While the family of W. E. Guerin, attorney for the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railway, living at No. 1039 East Broad street, were at dinner this evening burglars forced an entrance to the upstairs department and stole jewelry valued at $2,000 and small amounts of money. They escaped without being seen.

A Preacher in Jail.

ERIE, PA., March 1.—Rev. O. O. Wiard, pastor of the United Brethren church here, is in jail charged with assault on a German girl who had been in his employ. Wiard denounces the accusation as an attempt at blackmail.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Three Pennsylvanians Who Are Willing to Assume the Title.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. William McNair, the well-known lawyer of Oil City, dropped into town to-day to see the inauguration and incidentally to look after his candidacy for the position of commissioner of customs, which is now filled by Major Holliday of Erie. Mr. McNair claims to be booked for the place by the Hon. Geo. A. Jenks. There are two other announced candidates for the commissionership of customs from Northwestern Pennsylvania. Judge McCalmont, who held the place when Cleveland was in the White House before, would like to be restored to his old berth. Judge McCalmont is from Franklin, but has resided in Washington since he retired from office four years ago. The other candidate is Park Davis of Meadville, in Congressman Sibley's district. Congressman Kribbs has not committed himself to any of the candidates.

High Tariff Rules Canada.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 1.—After an all-night session of parliament a vote was taken on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment declaring for the immediate revision of the tariff in favor of freer trade. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 72 to 126. An amendment providing that binding twine should be on the free list was rejected. Another amendment proposing a material reduction of the duty upon barbed wire, cottons and agricultural implements was presented, but was ruled out of order.

Increase of the Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A slight increase of the debt of the United States was the result of the operations of the treasury department in February. The exact amount was $615,709, made up as follows: Increase of interest bearing debt, $600; decrease of non-interest bearing debt, $621,881; decrease of cash in the treasury, $1,136,980.

Arranged For His Own Burial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., March 1.—John Yocum, a hostler, aged 77, died last Friday. He had bought and trimmed his own coffin, had purchased his burial robe, had selected his tombstone and had all the lettering but filling in the date of death put on, and had even paid a man $6 to dig his grave. Though supposed to be very poor, he leaves over $1,000.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. Mary Speakman
Of Philadelphia.

A Week of Writing

Would Not Tell the Story

Scrofula for Seven Years—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"A week devoted to writing would not be sufficient to tell of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. Seven years ago a running sore appeared on my ankle, which grew worse until it entirely covered my foot and the bones came out of my toes. Then the sores appeared on my other foot, right arm and hand. Boils were ea

A GIRL'S APPEAL.

Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii Comes From England to America.

ACCOMPANIED BY HER GUARDIAN.

She Is Only Eighteen Years Old and Said to Be Beautiful.

THE PURPOSE OF HER VISIT.

NEW YORK, March 1. — Princess Kaiulani, niece of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, is here. She arrived to-day on the steamer Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool February 22. With her were Theophilus Davies and Mrs. Davies, who are the English guardians of the princess, Miss Davies and Miss Wharton, companion to the princess.

E. C. McFarlane, the ex-minister of finance to the dethroned Queen Liliuokalani, and Dr. Mott Smith, the present Hawaiian minister to this country, went down the bay on the revenue cutter Chandler to meet the young princess. They boarded the ship immediately after she left the health officers' boarding station. There was quite an army of curiosity seekers on the pier to get a glimpse at the princess. A suite of rooms had been engaged for the party at the Brevoort house, and they were driven there immediately after coming off the steamship.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

The princess is 18 years old. She is a tall, beautiful young woman of sweet face and slender figure. She has the soft brown eyes and dark complexion that mark Hawaiian beauty.

She had come to the United States, she said, more for the purpose of learning and observing for herself the nature of the people who had been asked to take control of her country than to make formal petition for her crown. "That," she said, "is rightfully mine, and if the Americans are the noble-minded people I have learned to regard them, they will not be a party to the outrage by which I have lost my birthright."

In regard to her views on the various aspects which the Hawaiian government is likely to assume, Princess Kaiulani referred to her guardian, Mr. Davies, who had prepared a statement both on his own and her behalf.

The statement of Princess Kaiulani is as follows:

To the American People:

"Unbidden I stand upon your shores to-day, where I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own kingdom. I came unattended, except by the loving hearts that have come with me over the wintry seas. I hear that commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great nation to take away my little vineyard. They speak no word to me, and leave me to find out as I can, from the rumors of the air, that they would leave me without a home, or a name, or a nation.

"Years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the gospel, they made us a nation, and we learned to love and trust America. To-day three of the sons of those missionaries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work. Who sent them? Who gave them authority to break the constitution which they swore they would uphold?

"To-day I, a poor, weak girl, with not one of my people near me, and all these Hawaiian statesmen against me, have strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear their will in my heart and it gives me strength and courage, and I am strong, strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right, strong in the strength of 70,000,000 of people, who in this free land will hear my cry, and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine."

STATEMENT OF THE GUARDIAN.

Following is the statement or Theophilus Davies:

"After the revolution of 1887 Mr. Thurston came into power and enjoyed very generally the confidence of natives and foreigners. At that time the Princess Kaiulani, heiress presumptive to the throne, was 11 years of age, and it was felt to be very important that she should be sent entirely away from the surroundings and influences of Hawaiian court life, in order that she might be trained in the quiet home atmosphere which would enable her more fitly to take up her future position as sovereign. Mr. Thurston repeatedly urged that the young princess should be sent to England, with this object in view, and in 1889, when she was 13 years of age, the plan was carried out and Princess Kaimani was sent to England in charge of a lady who was about to spend a year in Europe, and who undertook to place her at a suitable school which had already been selected.

"At the end of the first year the result was deemed so satisfactory that Kalakaua was pursuaded to consent to a continuance of the young princess's stay in England, and as the lady who had been her chaperone had to return to Honolulu, a request was made by the father of the princess, with the written concurrence of the king and the Princess Liliuokalani, that Mrs. Davies and myself would act as guardians during the princess's stay in England. Princess Kaiulani has thus been entirely as one of our own children, and has spent all her holidays with us. Her one idea and our one idea has been to prepare her for the return to her own land during the present year, when she attains her majority.

"When news reached me by cable of the revolution in Hawaii I wrote to the minister, pointing out what appeared to me to be the grave difficulties in the way of the carrying out by the commissioners of the proposal for annexation. I stated that in my opinion no amount of reasoning and no amount or bribe would ever gain the pure Hawaiian vote, and that without that vote annexation could be neither completed nor carried out hereafter. I then urged that a convention of all classes of voters should be called, a carefully revised constitution presented to them, that the queen should be requested to abdicate, and that the Princess Kaiulani should be proclaimed queen with a council of regency of which I sugested that Mr. Dole, now head of the provisional government, should be president. February 11, I received this cablegram from Washington: 'Islands transferred, princess provided for.'

"Why it was sent or who sent it I do not know, but as loyal guardians and faithful friends there was only one thing for us to do, to stand here beside the princess in the presence of those representatives of Hawaii who would transfer her birthright without the civility, the humanity of one word to her of explanation or even of sympathy. We come here with no official status and with no official information, but with the conviction that the government and people of the United States will not lend their countenance to the disinheritance, for no fault alleged against her or her nation, of a royal lady who has with singular grace and courage endeavored to fit herself for her high station, and has shrunk from neither duty nor sacrifice in the effort.

POSITION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

"There is no pretense that the Hawaiian electorate ever knew of the revolution at the date of the commissioners' departure on their present mission, and it is difficult to see how they can so sufficiently define their present position as to enable them to write to the heiress apparent and announce to her the circumstances of their arrival.

"I do not for a moment believe that any of them would be guilty of intentional cruelty or even discourtesy to the princess, and the inconceivable treatment which their silence toward her has betrayed them into must arise from the difficulty they find in reconciling their present attitude with the knowledge that their oath to sustain the Hawaiian constitution binds them to the succession of the princess, unless the nation itself releases them from their oath."

Mr. Davies was delighted to learn that the question of the annexation of Hawaii had taken a new turn in the senate, and that practically it was laid over for the consideration of the next administration.

"We do not mean to get a hearing with President Cleveland in any official capacity," said he, "but simply as private individuals. What his decision is will scarcely be affected by our visit. The princess felt that in face of the threatened annexation of Hawaii by the United States she ought to come here, where she could learn directly what was the true sentiment of the people.

"We will remain in New York until Friday; then we will go to Boston, where we will remain until after March 4; from there we proceed to Washington, where we expect to see Mr. Cleveland."

G. A. R. OFFICERS.

Last Day of the State Encampment at Lebanon.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LEBANON, PA., March 1.—At the Grand Army department encampment today the vote for department commander was announced as follows: Thos. G. Sample of Allegheny, 546; Jas. B. Dentworth, 193. The election for members of the council of administration and representatives to the national encampment was held. J. B. Maxwell, Wm. J. Patterson, Levi W. Shengle, A. A. Pancoast and T. H. Fulmer were elected as the council. Philadelphia was selected as the next place of meeting. A. Levering of Post No. 119 of Philadelphia was selected as assistant quartermaster general; S. P. Tonn of Post No. 2, Philadelphia, assistant adjutant general; C. A. Snydan, department inspector; A. Darle, chief mustering officer, and Harry White of Post No. 28, judge advocate. Captain John Taylor of Philadelphia was recommended for national commander-in-chief, and the delegates elected were instructed to vote for him at Minneapolis.

The session of the ladies of the G. A. R. was consumed in hearing reports and discussions. Similar business was done by the Women's Relief Corps. The committee on the Brookville home reported that the local school board had decided to close the schools against 80 children in the home at the close of the present term, and the corps pledged itself to look after them. A delegation from the corps, Mrs. Wittenmyer chairman, visited the G. A. R. department session, addressing that body. The newly elected officers were installed this afternoon and many of the delegates started for home.

PUG MITCHELL BACKS OUT.

He Refuses to Go to Canada and the Match Is Off.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The impression that Pugilist Charles Mitchell is endeavoring to find a loophole through which to crawl out of a match with Champion Jim Corbett is gaining ground among the sporting gentry here, and numerous wagers at 8 to 5 odds have already been made that the Britisher will not enter the same ring with the holder of the heavy-weight championship. Brady last night said regarding Mitchell's statement sent from Lakewood, N. J., that he had refused to meet Mitchell in New York to sign articles of agreement; "I never mentioned a word about meeting Mitchell here as he stated. Lawyer Abrahams asked me as a favor to stay in the city until Thursday afternoon and meet Mitchell, who he said wanted to see me in the worst way at the *Dramatic News* office. I agreed to meet him at 7 o'clock in the evening. Now, instead of I making the appointment Mr. Abrahams made it for Mitchell, and here he gives a pretty little fable, saying that he will not meet me under any circumstances, with the idea, I presume, of causing the belief that I want to crawl. Here is a copy of the dispatch I sent him awhile ago: 'Your representative, Abrahams, proposed and arranged Thursday's appointment. I have no desire to meet you, except for business purposes, and I am of the opinion that if there is any humbugging being done you're the humbug. Blanchard suits us; our cash will be in his hands Friday, and I will beat Niagara Saturday prepared to ratify the articles that you agreed to and gave your word of honor to sign.'"

Brady concluded by saying that hereafter whatever proceedings goes on between him and Mitchell he will insist upon having witnesses to the conference. If Mitchell tries to avoid a match on Saturday Brady says that he will immediately drop him and make a match with Peter Jackson.

VIOLATED CHILDREN'S GRAVES.

The Nefarious Work of a Pittsburgh Gambler.

GREENSBURG, PA., March 1.—William Orr, a Pittsburgh gambler, was arrested here to-night charged with a violation of sepulture. For firing a load of buckshot at his wife he was sent to the workhouse last year. On his return he found that the wife had removed the bodies of two children from the old burial ground to a new one, and that she had the deed of the lot in the new cemetery in her own name.

Procuring a bucket of paint Orr went to the cemetery and painted the granite monument over the children's graves a deep red. When asked the reason for this he said: "I do not want my name on that monument when my wife has removed the bodies without my consent." The cemetery association caused his arrest.

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

A winter is just before us with all of its biting winds, cold, drizzling rains, sloppy, muddy streets, and sudden changes of temperature. This will cause at least one-half of the people to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of people will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover. Unless you take the necessary precautions the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Pe-ru-na is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom take it as directed on the label. No one who values his welfare should be without a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, a complete guide to the treatment and prevention of all climatic diseases of winter. Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

OTHER SIDE HEARD.

Workingmen, Printers and Publishers Argue For the Sunday Papers.

COLONEL McCLURE'S INCISIVE LOGIC.

Take Away Any Paper but the Sunday Paper, Say Labor Leaders.

CRAFTS DISTURBS THE MEETING.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The house judiciary general committee gave an open hearing this evening to the advocates of the Sunday newspapers. The first speaker was Colonel A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia *Times*. In his opening remarks Colonel McClure said the subject under discussion had not been presented fairly to the committee. It had been presented honestly no doubt, but not in strict fairness to the Sunday newspaper people. He said he would endeavor to present it in the proper manner, and continued:

"If the Sunday newspaper hurts Sunday in any way; if it retards the proper observance of the Sabbath, the paper should fall. We are not conducting a crusade against the Sabbath. I, for one, revere the Sabbath and have always kept fast in the Presbyterian faith, in which I was born. If the Sunday paper be not the handmaid and helper instead of the hinderer of the Christian Sabbath, we have no cause. But the Sunday paper is the handmaiden of the Christian Sabbath, and we are here to appeal from the benighted prejudice of good but mistaken men. The Sunday newspaper is as much a part of Christian civilization as the pulpit, and it teaches thousands where the pulpit teaches one. The press of to-day is the protector of society.

RELIGION HAS ADVANCED.

"Let us be not assailed as men who came to overthrow the Sabbath. The men who oppose Sunday newspapers forget that religion advances as does everything else. Who would go back to the Sabbath of 1794? Is that Sabbath demanied? Does the real religion of to-day require such a Sabbath? If so, newspapers, railroads and other Sunday conveniences should be abolished. There is not a Sabbatarian who observes the Sabbath as he teaches. Is there one here who so observes that Sabbath?"

At this point Rev. Dr. Crafts of Pittsburgh cried, "Yes, sir," and as Colonel McClure repeated his question, Dr. Crafts repeated his answer. When the Pittsburgh minister had subsided Colonel McClure continued:

"Ministers themselves violate the law of 1794 by riding to church in the street cars and so do many of their parishioners. The law has been forgotten because enlightened civilization asked that it be forgotten. The Sunday newspaper is the supreme educator of the American people, and 300,000 issues are read by more than 1,000,000 people in Philadelphia alone. What church reaches so many? The Sunday newspaper is the handmaid of civilization, and on that ground I ask that this bill be made a law. We do not ask the repeal of one word of the law of 1794. All we ask is, that by legislative construction you declare that the law is to be obeyed as it has been obeyed for the last half century. We are not Sabbath breakers. The Pharisees of old taught as the men of narrow mind teach to-day. Christ was assailed as a Sabbath breaker, and intolerance will be met with at all times and must be fought. In the name of the people and in the name of the papers that are taught the real truth about the Sabbath, I ask this committee to act favorably on this bill."

MONDAY PAPERS VIOLATORS.

When the applause occasioned by Colonel McClure's speech had subsided, George Chance, chairman of the typographical union of Philadelphia, told about the making of newspapers, and showed that if there is any violation of the law that the Monday morning paper is the culprit. Colonel Peyton McMichaels of the Philadelphia *North American*, which does not print a Sunday issue, made a few remarks in which he spoke of Kansas as the only State in the Union where no Sunday papers are published. He then referred to the recent legislative troubles in that State as an example of what happens where a Sunday paper is not published.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia *Press* was the next speaker. He said in part: "We do not ask any change in the principles of the observance of the Sunday law. We do not ask any modification of the law as it has been understood for years. Rev. Dr. Sprague, who wrote the 'Annals of the American Pulpit,' wanted the Sunday newspapers so that he could pray and preach intelligently. What sort of a commonwealth would these misguided Sabbatarians make of Pennsylvania? Would you have her stand alone among her near sisters? Ohio, New York and New Jersey have no such law as that of 1794. Why, all the intelligent people would leave the State, were they able, if you would enforce the law of 1894 to the letter.

NO HOLIER THAN THOU BUSINESS.

"One thing I wish to say. The Sabbatarians cannot impeach my honesty. I grant their honesty and sincerity, and claim that privilege for myself. Colonel McClure, Colonel McMichaels and myself have been invited by many clergymen of Philadelphia to occupy their pulpits and speak on various subjects. Did they, when they extended such invitations, think we were engaged in unholy occupations? When I write my leading editorial on Saturday afternoon I do it in the full knowledge that it is to be read on Sunday, and I write nothing not consistent with the character of the day."

Mr. Smith then read Chief Justice Paxson's opinion in the blue law cases, and commenting on the fact that while the law had to be upheld by the supreme bench, the chief justice felt that the law of 1794 was not the law suited for the needs of today. When he had finished his remarks an unseemingly wrangle was started by Mr. Cessna of Bedford, who wanted Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts heard. This was strongly objected to, and the house was soon in an uproar. It was finally decided that Mr. Crafts should be heard, and O. A. Williams, of the typographical union of Allegheny county, spoke on the financial side of the subject as it appealed to the printers.

PRINTERS FAVOR SUNDAY PAPERS.

He said the printers were not against the law of 1794, but were in favor of the Sunday newspapers. The printers of the State would lose $75,000 a year if the Sunday paper was abolished. The introduction of the typesetting machine was imminent and each machine would reduce the force in each composing room 20 per cent. Would the committee, he asked, by reporting this bill negatively crush the printers between the measure and the machines? He took up the petitions against the Sunday newspapers, and said the answer to such petitions was the enormous circulation of the Sunday papers. He mentioned that the first real news about Garfield's assassination and the Johnstown flood was printed in a Sunday paper, and asked if the public would have been willing to wait until Monday for that news. Julius Pichel, a Pittsburgh printer, was the next speaker, but was interrupted by Mr. Cotton of Allegheny, who wanted to know if the Sunday paper was more of a necessity than the Sunday grocery. Mr. Pichel answered that it was, as the Sunday paper was a public educator. After a couple of other speakers Rev. Dr. Crafts was given the floor and spoke substantially as he did week before last, saying among other things that money was the cause of enmity to the Sabbath.

CRAFTS IS CONFOUNDED.

Colonel McClure asked him if he did not work for money seven days in the week, and Craft's answer was practically that ministers were of necessity a privileged class. He also repeated Horace Greeley's words, "The Sunday newspaper is a social demon," and was confounded when Colonel McClure told him that Greeley was the second editor in New York to start a Sunday newspaper. Secretary Kilgallon of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers asked that if any paper be taken from the workingmen, it may not be the Sunday newspaper. Secretary Dillon of the flint glass workers spoke in the same strain. The hearing throughout was disorderly in the extreme, caused by Rev. Dr. Crafts and his friends desiring to be heard, and it was long after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

A MONTH'S WORK.

What Was Done in the Oil Fields During February.

The monthly report of February work in the New York and Pennsylvania oil fields shows a decrease in the number of completed wells, but a good increase in production. In the estimate of new work an increase in drilling wells to the number of 28 is reported.

The summary is as follows:

SUMMARY OF COMPLETED WELLS.

	January.			February.		
	Com	Pro	Dry	Com	Pro	Dry
Allegany and Bradford...	2	16	0	5	20	1
Middle field...	2	7	0	3	8	1
Venango and Clarion.....	5	22	0	5	14	1
Butler and Armstrong..	20	442	6	9	266	1
Southwest dist	94	4819	20	73	6674	16
Totals.....	123	5306	26	95	6982	29

Decrease in completed wells, 28.
Increase in new production, 1,676 barrels.
Decrease in dry holes, 6.
Average June wells, 73½ barrels.
Average July wells, 75 barrels.
Average August wells, 71½ barrels.
Average September wells, 60 barrels.
Average October wells, 71¾ barrels.
Average November wells, 55 barrels.
Average December wells, 70 barrels.
Average January wells, 54½ barrels.
Average February wells, 93 barrels.

SUMMARY OF NEW WORK.

	January.				February.			
	Drg	Rigs	Tot.		Drg	Rigs	Tot.	
Allegany and Bradford...	8	2	10		6	2	8	
Middle Field.	3	3	6		4	2	6	
Venango and Clarion....	4	11	15		7	11	18	
Butler and Armstrong.	17	12	29		27	17	44	
Southwest dis	152	81	233		168	75	243	
Totals....	184	109	293		212	107	319	

Increase drilling wells, 28.
Decrease rigs, 2.
Net increase, 26.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 43,533 barrels; shipments, 38,429 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 15,406 barrels; outside McDonald—Runs, 1,905 barrels; total, 27,372 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 7,927 barrels; shipments, 145 barrels. Lima—Runs, 64,929 barrels; shipments, 59,539 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 22,445 barrels; shipments, 4,668 barrels. Southern Lines—Shipments, 24,472 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 33,347 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 7,961 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 7,961 barrels; deliveries, 9,742 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 65c; highest, 66c; lowest, 64¼c; closing, 64¼c. Sales, 75,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The same interest is still buying oil certificates to-day, but no other buying was developed, and while the prices were pushed to a higher figure than ever before attained, it was not maintained, and the close was weak at the decline. The opening was strong at 64¾c and 66c was touched, but the price retired to 64¼c at the close, the trading being unusually light, only 25,000 barrels changing hands. This record of business was exceeded at the stock exchange, where a strong opening at 64¼c was followed by an advance to 65¾c. The sales amounted to 29,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, PA., March 1.—National Transit certificates opened at 64¾c; highest, 66¾c; lowest, 64c; closed 64c; sales, 291,000 barrels; clearances, 4,078,000 barrels; shipments, 118,656 barrels; runs, 131,822 barrels.

THEY WILL INVADE.

Cherokee Boomers Will Not Be Kept Back by Soldiers.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., March 1.—Immediately after the receipt of a dispatch from Washington that Secretary Noble had applied for troops to prevent an invasion of the Cherokee strip a reporter called on Captain J. W. Cunnink and Lieutenant Wm. Voorhees, the chief officers of the Cherokee Strip Invasion Association, and asked what course the homesteaders would pursue in the event that the Cherokees were sent to expel them from their claims. They authorized the reporter to say: "At the last meeting of the association a resolution was adopted to invade the strip March 6, unless congress passed some act looking to the early opening of the lands, and on that day a general movement all along the line will take place. We shall rely upon the decisions of the courts in the cases familiar to all home-seekers. The soldiers may expect us at one point, but they cannot successfully and continuously guard a territory with a border on the north and south extending more than 300 miles."

Convenient and Economical.

The great advantage of Humphreys's Specifics over every other system of medicine is briefly: They are simple—so that no mistake is made in selecting or giving the remedy. They are convenient—curing at once numerous ills, ailments and diseases to which all are liable. They are efficient. By their timely use five-sixths of all diseases may be arrested without serious illness or calling a physician, thus saving a vast amount of suffering and a multitude of lives. They are reliable. In the entire list there is not one which has not the guarantee of the most ample experience over and over repeated as to its great curative value and efficacy. They are economical. A few cents often saves a visit from the doctor, and a long course of sickness with its heavy expense. Humphreys's Specifics are the result of a discovery of a particular remedy or specific for each particular disease. This is accomplished according to a law announced by Dr. Humphreys to the profession 40 years ago, and since elaborated and extended to the whole series of his specifics. Manual free.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

MILD WEATHER COMES NEXT.

First Half of March Warmer Than the Average.

THEN THERE WILL BE SOUTHERN FROSTS.

How Comets Eventually Are Formed Into Planets.

SPHERES GOVERNED BY ELECTRICITY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 4.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from February 28 to March 4, and from March 6 to 10. The next will reach the Pacific coast about March 11, cross the western mountains by close of 12th, the great central valleys from 13th to 15th, and the Eastern States about the 16th.

The first half of March will average warmer than usual. The storm wave due to cross the continent from 6th to 10th will be of more than usual force, and frosts will occur farther south than usual in the great central valleys about the 16th and 17th.

The cold wave will cross the western mountains about the 14th, the great central valleys about the 16th, and the Eastern States about the 18th.

Laws of Motion.

In a previous letter I discussed the sun's electrosphere; it is most dense at the surface of the parent body. We know by electrical experiments that all electrified bodies have electrospheres, and there is no other fact that will account for heavenly bodies repelling each other.

The amateur is often puzzled to understand how these bodies can both attract and repel each other at the same time. They attract each other till their electrospheres come in contract with each other, and then, not till then, do they repel.

The electric pendulum is an experiment that throws some light on this subject. The current of electricity, which always tries to reach the earth is broken by a break in the wire and a pendulum is vibrated between the two ends of the broken wire so as to first touch one and then the other. The electric current is let onto the wire, and then an electrosphere—electricity not in motion—extends all around all parts of the wire, but is deepest at the ends and over the short curves. When the pendulum swings toward the point of the broken wire the former contams no electricity and therefore readily swings into the electrosphere, because unelectrified matter settles or sinks to the bottom of electrospheres or bodies of electricity.

When the pendulum touches the electrified wire the latter empties a charge of electricity into the former. The pendulum ball thereby becomes electrically charged and immediately an electrosphere swells out all around it. Then the two electrospheres repel each other, and as the wire is stationary only the pendulum moves and it swings till it touches the wire connected with the earth, is thereby robbed of its electricity and consequently of its electrosphere and is again in condition to swing back into the electrosphere of the charged wire, and this swing of the pendulum will continue as long as there is electricity in the wire.

The above experiment explains the movements of comets. In some faraway spot of unlimited space the gases cluster, forming a nucleus at their center and the result is a comet. This may require 100,000,000 of years. We must remember that in the economy of nature time cuts no figure. Really, there is no such thing as time, for after we have taken a hundred million of years for a comet to form eternity is of no less duration than it was before, and therefore it matters not how slow the process, there is no lack of time for the work.

Neither is there a lack of space, for it, too, is limitless, so much so that our sun, our cluster of stars, are always moving into new space never before occupied by them, although our arithmetical system could not enumerate the number of years they have existed.

As our sun approaches one of these embryo comets forming in far-away space, the electric currents that move toward the sun, as similar currents move toward the earth, begin to push the comet toward the sun, and there is the first motion of that which is to become a planet.

The long distance from which the comet comes gives it great momentum and velocity which are not overcome when it meets the sun's atmosphere, and it plunges deep into the latter, causing such great friction that the comet rapidly grows more and more luminous.

It is a well-known fact that the orbits of our moon, the earth, the planets and of comets are growing less elliptical and becoming more nearly a circle. The new comet, therefore, has a long oval orbit, while the old planet's orbit is nearest a circle.

Evidences are that our earth has, comparatively, not been a planet very long. The igneous rocks prove this. That which has led geologists to conclude that the earth was once a burning globe was only the effect of our earth, when a comet, plunging so deep into the sun's electrosphere as to melt with heat caused by friction all the outer parts of our earth-comet.

The very same thing is now going on throughout the universe. We see it in the burning meteor, the scorched aerolite that has fallen on the earth, all its outer parts showing evidences of great heat, while its interior shows no evidences of heat; we see the same process in the burning meteor that flashes through the earth's electrosphere far above the earth's atmosphere.

As we see these processes continually going on, and as they fully account for the causes that formed the igneous rocks, the evidences of great heat, the Azoic age, the crust of the earth, as it is erroneously called, which forms the foundations upon which rests all the stratified portions of the earth, why should we hatch up the molten globe, the burning world theory which is not in accord with any of the processes of nature now known to be in operation?

These Azoic, igneous rocks were formed during the many millions of years that our embryo earth existed as a comet, and the great comets that are now revolving around the sun are being filled to take their places as planets of our solar system. W. P. FOSTER.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

HE WAS TRUE TO HIS NAME.

How O. A. Skinner Used His Talent to a Bad End.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Orrin A. Skinner, was yesterday convicted of grand larceny at Syracuse and sentenced to serve five years in Auburn prison. He fleeced a number of Buffalo men about two months ago when he was visiting relatives in this city. Attorney Allan Brown, who is acquainted with Skinner, tells some interesting facts about the man's career. He said: "The career of Skinner has been one of the strangest examples of brilliant talents put to base uses. He came of an excellent family of Massachusetts. He is 51 years old, and the ups and downs of his life are romantic. He moved in the best society of several American cities, and passed five years at hard labor in Portland prison, England. When a young man he studied law in the Columbian law school, New York, and after graduating practiced law in that city.

"In 1871 he went to Quincy, Ill., where he practiced law and married Miss Emma Browning, daughter of O. H. Browning, secretary of the interior under President Johnson. Four years later he and his accomplished wife moved to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Skinner, Goudy & Chandler. He was afterward dropped from the firm owing to some crooked financial dealings with a Colorado mine owner. A year later Skinner became connected with the Allied Silver Mines of Colorado, a visionary schems of which he was the chief promoter. The furthering of the mines brought him in contact with many of the leading financiers and politicians of the country, among whom was James G. Blaine, to whom he gave a block of stock in the allied mines for the privilege of using the senator's name. The stock was given and sold with the understanding that if the holders were dissatisfied with the investment they could receive a percentage on it from a New York bank. Mr. Blaine promptly disposed of his stock and was not drawn into the litigation which followed. The company maintained offices at New York, and there Skinner spent the winter of 1889, gaining prominence by clever financial manipulations. He was imprisoned at the Tombs by persons whom he swindled, but meeting one of the Tweed gang imprisoned there he persuaded him to go his bail for $4,000, promising him to use his efforts in having his bondsman liberated. The day after his liberation Skinner sailed for England.

"When Skinner's father-in-law died in 1881 it was found that the old man had been ruined by his son-in-law. Chicago and St. Louis banks held his paper to the amount of $175,000. Browning had issued it at Skinner's request, supposing that each issue cancelled the preceding one. Mrs. Browning and her daughter were reduced to poverty, and were forced to keep a boarding house. They died seven years ago, broken in body and spirit. Skinner continued his operations in California, passing forged paper to the amount of $35,000 on the son-in-law of Senator Sharon. He then went to England, where he forged paper and served five years. His sentence expired last summer, and he came to this city, where he was arrested for forgery."

Shortly after coming to Syracuse Skinner secured $125 on a forged draft at the Robert Gere bank. He was arrested for this. He also tried to work the Commercial bank of Syracuse. He presented a check for $250 at the paying teller's window. The check was drawn on the Third National bank of Cincinnati, and was certified. Before paying over the money to Skinner, however, the officials of the bank made inquiries, and learned that the check was worthless. Skinner managed to escape arrest.

NEW TRIALS WERE REFUSED.

Dempsey and Beatty Up Before Judge Stowe Again.

Judge Stowe yesterday refused the applications for new trials in the cases of Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty, convicted of the Homestead poisonings. Dempsey was present in court and Beatty, Gallagher and Davidson were brought from jail for a disposition of their cases. Judge Stowe read his opinion in the cases of Dempsey and Beatty, which were similar and lengthy, refusing to arrest judgment and dismissing the motions for new trials.

He said that none of the reasons in arrest of judgment, even if well founded, could be considered. While the verdict might not be according to the direction of the court, it is clearly sensible and according to law. His honor admitted that court had erred in limiting the consideration of the jury to the charges set out in the first count, which, specifically referred to the poisoning of Griffiths. The defendant had no reason, though, to complain of that because it saved him from a conviction on the fourth count, charging him with administering poison to persons unknown. If guilty on this charge he would have been equally as guilty with reference to Griffiths.

As to the motion for a new trial the court did not think there was sufficient evidence to warrant such, nor did it think that inattention against Anderson, the juror, were well founded. Judge Stowe thought the evidence of the commonwealth was clear and convincing enough to have warranted a conviction.

When he had concluded the reading Dempsey was called up for sentence. At the request of his counsel, however, the sentencing was postponed until Saturday. Dempsey then retired and the other three were remanded to jail. The purpose of the postponement was to enable the counsel for the defense to prepare the papers to take the case to the supreme court. They will then apply for a writ of allocatur for Dempsey and Beatty as soon as sentence is imposed, which if it is granted will allew their immediate release on bail.

AFTER THE READING.

A Bill to Prevent Such Consolidations Introduced.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—In the senate to-day the most important bill introduced was one by Senator Henninger of Lehigh to prevent the consolidation and leasing or controlling of parallel and competing lines of railroad. It is the outgrowth of correspondence between Governor Pattison and Senator Henninger on the Reading combine, and was drafted at the governor's suggestion that penalties for the enforcement of section 4, article 17, of the constitution be provided. The penalties provided are $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Senator Secker of Philadelphia introduced a bill prohibiting the use of any overhead wire by telegraph or telephone companies in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over under a penalty of $500 per day after August 1, 1894. Any operator who works on such a wire shall be fined $5 for each offense. The following bills among others were passed finally: To require railroad and canal companies to file bonds to secure payment of damages for taking land and materials to create the office of controller in cities containing 135,000 inhabitants and over.

Bills were introduced defining the expenses incidental to elections, as noted in THE POST yesterday, and to appropriate $10,000 for the Sharon and Sharpsville hospital.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

AMERICA'S MECCA.

Democrats Moving From All Directions to See the Inauguration.

MR. CLEVELAND WILL GO TO-DAY.

Great Reception to Stevenson by Vice President Morton.

JUDGE PATTON AGAIN ON HAND.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The note of preparation for leaving town is the one that is now being everywhere sounded, and the exodus to Washington has begun in earnest. Not many of the organized political bodies have started on their journey, but a great many have already in their individual capacity taken advantage of the chance to get fair railway accommodation and have already made the trip to Washington in a quiet way, or will do so to-night or early to-morrow. The regular hegira will begin to-morrow, when probably a greater variety and number of political organizations will leave this city and Brooklyn than has ever been the case before, so that on Friday Washington may be expected to swarm with this kind of people.

In spite of this it is doubtful whether, all told, so many politicians will be out of the city on this coming 4th of March as had left it in preparation for the same day of the month eight years ago. Then Democratic success was such a new thing that almost every man who could felt it his duty to go. A good many of these found out how impossible it was to get anything like a fair chance at the sights of Washington, and so will not repeat their experience.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, with his family, arrived in this city in readiness for the trip to Washington on the presidential train to-morrow with the New York contingent, who expect to go by the train that will leave Jersey City at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Notice has been published here and sent to many outside papers that a man by the name of James R. Prior had been appointed private doorkeeper in the White House, and that this had been done upon the recommendation of the new secretary of war. The truth is that Prior is a Republican who has been a detective about the Fifth avenue hotel. Colonel Lamont never saw the man, has made no recommendation of his appointment, and says that no such honor will be conferred upon him. Democrats here do not understand why Prior himself should have given out such a notice, but he has been doing so for several days, and, as already explained, without authority.

S. P. Sheerin of Indiana, secretary of the Democratic national committee, reached this city last night and left to-day for Washington. When asked the sentiment of his State concerning the appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state, he said: "The Democrats of my State are perfectly satisfied with this appointment, in spite of the fact that the Republicans are not pleased, and many of them, perhaps, because of this fact. Our opponents in Indiana recognize that they have lost one of the ablest men in the State, and as a natural result they are somewhat disconcerted. Very few Democrats, however, have criticised the appointment. The truth is that there are not many men in Indiana who are more popular than Walter Q. Gresham, and outside of a few of the more bitter of his old party associates there is universal feeling of gratification over his promotion."

When asked about the position of the people of Indiana on the silver question, Mr. Sheerin said that they were considerably divided, but he expressed an opinion that a majority in the next congress, as well as in this, will support Mr. Cleveland's financial policy.

VETERAN JUDGE PATTON.

At the Age of 84 He Journeys to the Inauguration.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A man who will enjoy the inauguration ceremonies on Saturday with special keenness is Judge Benjamin Patton of Hicksville, O., who arrived in Washington this morning. Judge Patton is 84 years old, saw Jackson inaugurated in 1829, and was appointed by him United States district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. "Little did I think," the venerable gentleman said to-day, "when, 64 years ago, I stood on the east portico of the capital, that I would be here this lovely spring morning. I have seen Presidents Jackson, Polk, Cleveland and Harrison inaugurated. I look forward to the ceremonies of next Saturday with peculiar interest. Perhaps it will be my fortune to see the next inauguration, too. I journeyed to Carlisle, Pa., in 1829 to see General Jackson inaugurated, coming to the capital by stage coach. General Jackson was my personal friend, and I am proud to say that I enjoyed his esteem, personally and officially. He appointed me United States district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania when I was but 25 years of age. I held the position for six years. At the expiration of my term as district attorney I occupied the bench as the presiding judge of the Pittsburgh district for 11 years, and was subsequently clerk of the United States circuit court and United States commissioner at Philadelphia for 12 years.

Kansas in Peace.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 1.—The house to-day adopted the resolutions introduced yesterday by Speaker Douglass pledging the house to consider bills for the extension of the powers of the railway commission, for the redemption of land within a reasonable time after foreclosure and other radical reforms. The senate recognized the house by sending to it various bills.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

Begin

MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Watch the papers for details.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers,

CRAZED BY LOSSES.

Cause of the Attempted Assassination of Millionaire J. W. Mackay.

RIPPEY WILL PROBABLY DIE.

The Big Bonanza King Is Practically Out of Danger.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

Wealth and Mighty Enterprises Grew Under His Hand.

THE LAYING OF AN AMERICAN CABLE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Nothing of any consequence developed to-day in connection with the shooting of John W. Mackay yesterday by W. C. Rippey, the old man crazed by misfortune. Rippey was conscious to-day, but too feeble to talk. In response to questions he would only move his head languidly from side to side and murmur some unintelligible expression. It hardly seems possible that Rippey can survive his self-inflicted wound and if the injury is to terminate fatally, the end cannot be far distant. On the other hand, the man whom the would-be assassin attempted to kill is thought by his attending physician, Dr. Keeney, to be in practically no danger.

The doctor paid several visits to Mr. Mackay to-day and dressed the wound.

"I found," he said, "that Mr. Mackay had slept as well as could have been expected. The wound looks healthy and there is no fever of consequence. Mr. Mackay complains of considerable soreness, but that we expected. Mr. Mackay's grit has not deserted him and he is in good spirits. He would like to talk about the affair, but we have expressly forbidden it. No one but the surgeons and the necessary attendants can see Mr. Mackey for several days."

MACKAY'S LIFE.

The story of the life of John W. Mackay is the story of bonanza days of the West, of Atlantic cables, of great banking schemes, of great power. It is the story of a man who mounted the ladder of prosperity a dozen rounds at a time, who stood before the world as the unchallenged bonanza king, with the shadow of a scepter over every exchange, and was hurled with appalling swiftness into the slough of disaster only to mount again to the eminence where stand the great money forces of the world. He has many friends and many enemies, but all alike look with admiration upon his courage. There are few dates in the life of Mackay. Most men who have achieved prominence have scores which mark the development of their careers. Mackay has no more than eight.

John William Mackay was born in Dublin in 1831. His ancestors were of the Highland Mackay clan. In 1840 he came to New York. Park row was his playground. He went to California soon after the Argonauts of 1849, took to the primitive methods of mining, lost and won, and then, in 1860, drifted into Nevada. An abstemious, self-controlled, forceful man, he became the leader of the bold and strenuous spirits who were planting seeds of future greatness. The bonanza discoveries came in 1872. In 1878 the Bank of Nevada, which has wielded such a tremendous influence, was established. The inception of the ocean commercial cable in 1884 completes the dates which mark the important events in connection with Mackay's life.

Crowded between those dates are events that are like Monte Cristo romances—adventures so strange and marvellous that the fiction which surrounds them only dims them.

THE BIG BONANZA.

One day Mackay stood with a friend looking at a smoking cavity in the ground, at the mouth of which a windlass was slowly grinding.

"Out of that hole," said Mackay, "I took $150,000,000 in bullion."

This was the "Big Bonanza" of Virginia City, Nev., the first of the famous mines, and which furnished the foundations of the bonanza fortunes Mackay said that this mine was a kidney or pocket of crude ore, about as high as the steeple of Trinity and as large as City hall park of New York. Four men made enormous fortunes out of these mines. They became known the world over as the Bonanza kings, their names became household words as synonyms for tremendous and quickly acquired wealth. James G. Fair, who became senator from Nevada, had attracted Mackay because of his skill as a mining expert. Wm. O'Brien and James C. Flood had come to California as friends in the old Argonaut days. They had, like other men, taken their humbler parts in the creation of the Pacific States. Flood was the financial representative and ally of the two young miners who were at work on the Bonanza. O'Brien was a partner of the firm, because Flood would have no interest he did not share. "Billy was my partner once," said Flood one day. "He is my partner now, and he will be my partner forever. O'Brien died during the bonanza times. Flood died a few years ago in Germany.

MACKAY'S MARRIAGE.

Mackay's first success was in the gold mines of Downeville, Sierra county, Cal. It wasn't a remarkable success, but he made a living and learned mining. He was a hard student. It was in 1867 that he married the daughter of Colonel Daniel C. Hungerford of New York. She was then a widow living in groverty in California with her daughter, who subsequently married Prince Colonna, much to here stepfather's regret. There has been a good deal written about Mrs. Mackay's life before she married the bonanza king. A bitter social war and libel suits which set two continents to talking grew out of it. The four men who became known as the bonanza kings first went to work on the Hale & Norcross mine, which had ceased to pay dividends, and which demanded assessments. They secured control of it for $80,000. The Bonanza mines, which they operated, have produced more than $150,000,000.

It was in 1871 that the bonanza days for the Big Four began. Just when they began to wane they started the Nevada bank, which became one of the most powerful in the country. It was that year that O'Brien died. The three who were left began to branch out, Mackay especially, and he became well known in Wall street. His investments were as fortunate as his mining.

The fame of the Big Four grew and their wealth increased. They built great palaces in San Francisco, where their wives tried to shine in society and where they failed. There was a powerful aristocracy in San Francisco in those days, in which the early Spanish influences showed plainly.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE.

The commercial cable is said to be the greatest achievement of Mackay's life. Those who have the greatest admiration for him say so. He was traveling in Europe. Mackay spent much time in travel and in reading and study when the necessity for working pretty much all the time had passed away. He maintained constant cable relations with the United States because of his great interests in this country. The excessive rates charged by the monopoly and the consequent income, a sum which was greatly in excess of the real value of the property, set the bonanza king to thinking. The monopoly was all-powerful. Mackay thought that the surrender of the absolute control of the telegraph to this combination placed the markets of the world at its disposal. The cables were foreign. Mackay decided that the United States ought to have a cable. He came in contact with James Gordon Bennett, who had long nourished the project of an independent cable. At that time Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackay had but a slight acquaintance. It was the project in common which brought them together. When the two men came together Mackay placed $500,000 at the disposal of the Commercial Cable Company, and that was the inception of the Mackay-Bennett cable.

Although not lacking in courage, Mr. Mackay is a man of peaceable disposition. He had much rather avoid a quarrel than seek one, although when the quarrel is inevitable he takes his part with energy and directness. For his wife he entertains a feeling not only of affection, but of sincere admiration. Anything tending to annoy her angers him. About two years ago he had reason to believe that C. W. Bonynge, who had been associated with him in business, had been concerned in the circulation of gossip annoying to Mrs. Mackay. Finding Mr. Bonynge in the private office of the president of the Bank of Nevada in San Francisco on the afternoon of January 28, 1891, Mr. Mackay walked deliberately up to him and knocked him down.

SEATTLE, WASH., March 1.—Mrs. Bessie Rippey, wife of Wesley C. Rippey who shot John W. Mackay yesterday, is a resident of this city, where she keeps a lodging house. She says that she married Rippey in Denver in 1876. Four years later she was divorced from him. She says Rippey while in Denver was worth $100,000, but lost it all in stocks. He became so morose over his losses that she could not live with him.

CLEVELAND NEEDED HIM.

The True Story of How Gresham Was Called to the Cabinet.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The truth about the appointment of Judge Gresham by Mr. Cleveland, and the *Ledger* has exact personal knowledge of when, how, by whom and in accordance with what high purposes it was suggested, considered and made, is that neither "the politicians who managed Mr. Cleveland's campaign," nor any other persons or person, either advised, pleaded for or had share or part in suggesting to Mr. Cleveland or in inducing him to select Judge Gresham for secretary of state.

The suggestion was wholly and solely Mr. Cleveland's own, and, instead of being himself surprised about it, "the politicians who managed his campaign," as well as others, were surprised when he announced that he had considered and determined upon the appointment of Judge Gresham. The propriety and desirability of the selection suggested itself to Mr. Cleveland's mind not "about Christmas," but an entire month before, or a brief fortnight after his election, and it was a spontaneous suggestion of good public policy, which Mr. Cleveland warmly welcomed, and to which he gave the most serious consideration. At that time no politician, nor any one in or out of politics, had in any manner, nearly or remotely, hinted to Mr. Cleveland anything about the appointment of Mr. Gresham.

Instead of being "purely the result of a political maneuvre," it was purely a personal inspiration. It was a suggestion of pure public spirit and statesmanship; of wise politics and patriotic principles. It was a suggestion to obey which required the highest courage and strongest convictions of public duty. These Mr. Cleveland had, and, without suggestion, pleading or assistance from any one, or the knowledge of "the politicians who managed his campaign," Mr. Cleveland determined to ask Judge Gresham to accept the first place in his cabinet.

In his letter to Mr. Gresham tendering to him the portfolio of the state department, Mr. Cleveland said: "In what may be called an emergency in the affairs of the country, it needs you. In my efforts to subserve the interests of the people I need you. Will you come to us?"

In these few, strong words, every one of which is sentient with the purest public spirit, is to be found the sole cause of the appointment of Judge Gresham by Mr. Cleveland. Judge Gresham is reported to have said in respect to the offer of the post:

"I accepted the secretaryship of state purely from a sense of duty, I've had all that I care for in politics. I know its shallowness and its intrigues and it was not the glamour that prompted me to accept. I had no desire to return to Washington, and, whatever may be said, I accepted simply because the office was urged upon me as a duty that I owe to the American people."

The above extract from the letter of Mr. Cleveland to Judge Gresham and the letter's reported statement of the reason which induced him to reply affirmatively to Mr. Cleveland's request, themselves demonstrate the absolute inaccuracy of the charge that the appointment of Judge Gresham was a political maneuver or suggested by politicians. Instead of being that, it was an act of purest and wisest statesmanship, and it was Mr. Cleveland's own and sole suggestion.

ARAB SLAVERS DEFEATED.

Terrible Battle Reported From the Congo Free State.

BRUSSELS, March 1.—The office for affairs of the Congo state has received dispatches to the effect that Commander D'Hanis has defeated a horde of Arab slave traders, under Tippoo Tib's son, and has captured 500 prisoners and 600 rifles. The fight took place near Setu on the Lomani river.

During recent skirmishes between the Europeans and the Arabs, Mr. Lippens, formerly a resident at Nsongo, and Lieutenant de Bruyn were killed. Lieutenant Chaltin routed the Arabs at Yadumba and freed 80 slaves who were dying of starvation.

Captain Jacques reports that the Arabs are constantly importing the most improved firearms, despite the restrictions in force against such a trade, and apparently have resolved to make desperate resistance to the operations of the anti-slavery people. Unless cannon be sent at once, he adds, the Europeans cannot hope to hold their own.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST is the best family paper in the United States. Only $1 a year. Twelve pages. Renew your subscription and insure your happiness for another year.

PERILS OF COWBOY LIFE.

Caught in the Midst of a Stampeded Herd of Cattle.

DEATH CERTAIN IN CASE OF FALLING.

A Horse and Several Steers Trampled Into the Earth.

THE RIDER RESCUED BY HIS AGILITY

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

October 7, 1890, found me loitering around the small town of Harney, Harney county, Ore., wishing for something to turn up to relieve the monotony of a two days' wait for the stage for Oaker City, 175 miles north, and the nearest railroad point, as I was then on my way to Portland, Ore., which was at that time my headquarters. I suddenly met my old friend Eddie Hanley, and stating my business, he advised me if I had time, to go with him, as he was going to drive a herd of cattle from there to Baker City, his shipping point, and it would be a novel experience, as well as giving me an insight of cowboy life. Not being pushed for time, and being impressed with the novelty, for me, of the thing, I gladly accepted his offer. As they expected to make an early start the next morning I returned with him to the ranch.

The next morning at daybreak we were ready. The cattle, some 3,500 head, had all been gathered a few days before and turned in pasture until they would be sufficiently rested from the round-up to stand the trip. There were six persons, including the cook, who drove the camp wagon, and myself. We were well equipped with saddles, blankets and canteens, and each had three horses, as they are changed every six hours.

It seemed to me that we would never get started, so impatient was I to become initiated into the mysteries of cowboy life. But finally we were off jogging along at the rate of two miles an hour, occasionally stopping to allow the cattle to feed. At noon we stopped for dinner and to change horses. While two of the boys kept the cattle from scattering the rest of us ate our dinner. When we were through we started the cattle on and left the rest to catch up.

NEARLY PLAYED OUT.

About 3 o'clock I had had almost enough of the cowboy life. I was tired and very uneasy, sitting first on one side of the saddle, then on the other, while the boys were laughing at and guying me. First, one would ride up and want to know if there was a tack on the saddle, then another would suggest that I take the blanket from under the saddle and put it under me. So that by 6 o'clock I heartily wished that I had waited for the stage, though determined to stick it out without a complaint.

After they had their supper, three of the boys prepared to go on guard, which has to be ridden to keep the cattle from straying off during the night, while the rest of us smoked our pipes and spun yarns for about an hour, and then rolling ourselves in our blankets with our saddles for pillows, we were soon asleep.

It seemed to me I had only been asleep for a few minutes, when I was called at 12 o'clock to take my turn from 12 midnight, until 6 A. M. After being cautioned under no circumstances to get off my horse or wave my arms about, I started off walking my horse around the bunch, stopping occasionally to exchange a few words with the other guards as I passed them, which became very monotonous after a few circles had been made. I then for a time tried to count the stars, but getting tired disputing with myself as to whether or not I had counted that one I commenced to sing, but on being told that I was running a great risk of stampeding the cattle I quit and came to watch for daylight.

Have you ever watched for daylight? I have several times since, but never so longingly as that my first time, while sitting half frozen on a sleepy horse in Eastern Oregon. How many times during the night I wanted to kick myself for ever starting on that trip. I have forgotten; it was too many to remember.

WELCOMED THE SUN.

But as everything has to end sometime, so did that night. How gladly I watched a streak of light in the East, until old Sol poking his nose up over the horizon warming a fellow up and making him forget the unpleasantness of night. I can see the cook stirring around the camp, and pretty soon I can smell the coffee. My nose is up about a foot trying to sniff myself into a fit of indigestion. But at last my relief comes, and with a whoop I start my horse for camp. Pulling the saddle and blanket off, and turning him loose I got my tin-plate and cup and am eating as though I have had nothing for a week.

For four days it was the same thing over again with nothing to relieve the monotany but an occasional chase after a jack rabbit or coyote. On the afternoon of the fifth day as I was driving the extra horses quite a distance from the bunch, I saw Eddie signaling me to come in with the rest. I then noticed the men bunching the cattle, and when I arrived they were riding slowly around them, calling to each other in a low tone.

Driving the horses in with the cattle, I joined Eddie, asking him what was the trouble. He pointed to the horizon, which was black with heavy clouds, and said there was a rain storm coming up and he was afraid the cattle would stampede, and if they did to be sure and not get in front of them. But should they stand the first dash of rain there would be no danger. I took my place in the line, but had hardly made the first inch when there was a flash of lightning, followed by a clap of thunder directly over our heads. My horse gave a jump and I found myself in the midst of a field of moving backs and horns, with the rain beating down on my head as though it would go through, having lost my hat at the first jump.

JAMMED IN THE HERD.

There I was, jammed in between two big steers, with cattle all around me, pressing my legs against the horse's sides as though they were trying to drive them through his ribs. I can see the boys getting ready to make the first turn. They have ridden on ahead, off to the right, and are now coming down on the head of the herd as hard as their horses can run. When they get within 100 feet they shoot their revolvers, and in an instant my back is toward them and we are off in a mad rush in another direction. Again the boys turn them. It is then I find I have a companion in the bunch. Bob Wade, a dare devil of a fellow, and one of the best riders in Oregon, has been caught.

It was not until I saw his face that I realized my true position. Tearing along in the midst of a crazy herd of cattle, when the first stumble of my horse meant death, by being trampled into the ground. His face was ghastly, and with teeth set he was watching his horse's head. The boys are making another dash and again we are turned. Suddenly Bob's horse stumbled, I shut my eyes only to open them instantly, and an involuntary cheer escapes my lips as I see Bob lying across the backs of two steers, holding the horns of one of them. But his horse is gone, nothing can be seen of it. Quickly righting himself he hangs on with knees and hands. The boys have made another turn, and the cattle are being slowly wound up, and with no leader are soon stopped.

Working my way over to where Bob was sitting, taking a chew of tobacco as cool and unconcerned as though he had only been taking light exercise. I took him on my horse, and we were soon shaking hands with the rest.

Eddie and I went back to look at Bob's horse. But nothing was left but a mound of dirt, where the horse and a few steers which stumbled over it had fallen. Four days after we reached Baker City, where regretfully bidding the boys good-bye, I took the train for Portland. H. P. BUSH.

CATO, PA.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Constipation Pills,
100 Dyspeptic Pills,
100 Iron Pills,
100 Little Cathartic Pills,
100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each,
100 Liver Pills.

The first gently moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.

200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.

250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.

200 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.

200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in mill form, $1.

150 Nervous Pills, for hysteria and the like; calms and soothes the nerves, $1.

250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.

150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.

100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A sample packet of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A bottle of effective and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

Send all remittances to

THE POST,
oct-W-tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR REVENUE COLLECTOR.

A. J. Sterling, Jr., a Candidate For the Office—Political News.

A. J. Sterling, Jr., of 138 Third avenue, is announced as a Democratic candidate for the office of collector of internal revenue for this district. Mr. Sterling has been conducting his canvass very quietly, and has been securing substantial support before making his candidacy known. He is being assisted by a number of well-known and influential Democrats. Mr. Sterling was formerly connected with the internal revenue office, and his service makes him well-fitted to perform the duties which devolve upon the collector. He was formerly a resident of Fayette county.

Mayor-elect McKenna, it is said, will leave the city in a few days to take a much-needed rest.

The John A. Snee Democratic club of the Southside held a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions indorsing Louis Kimmel for police magistrate of the Southside district.

The Braddock Democratic club will send 40 members to the inauguration. The party will be led by Daniel J. McCarthy, president of the club, and have secured a special car which will go Thursday night.

Grandmother Says!

When she was a girl that her mother always gave her sulphur and molasses to purify her blood, but she now gives Sulphur Bitters to her grandchildren, as it is the best medicine she ever saw.—*The Father.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE HAD DYNAMITE.

A Small Case Was Found on Ryan, One of the Notorious Bank Robbers.

INTENDED AS A SAFE OPENER.

The Earlier Career of Doc Wycoff in Buffalo.

LEECHBURG IS STILL EXCITED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

KITTANNING, PA., Feb. 25.—A considerable portion of the dark cloud of mystery which has hung over the attempted burglary of the Leechburg bank was removed to-day. It was another sensation. The means by which it was intended to get at the contents of the safes, which, as was stated already in THE POST, contained $25,000, was discovered accidentally this morning.

For the first time since the men were locked up in the county jail Sprague and Ryan and "Doc" Wycoff were all three given a bath to-day. At 8 o'clock Sheriff

DR. G. S. WYCOFF.

McNees entered their cells and had them stripped for examination. Ryan acted very peculiarly about undressing. He seemed exceedingly nervous, and didn't want to remove his underclothing.

The sheriff insisted, however, and then the cause of the prisoner's uneasiness became evident. Inside his undershirt was found a small metallic case full of dynamite. Ryan attempted to explain that the case contained a catarrh cure, but an examination proved it to be the destructive stuff with which it was intended to blow open the bank vaults. The prisoner denied that he had the explosive powder on his person for any destructive purposes. In one of his pockets also was found an old telegram envelope addressed William J. Rhine, evidently the misspelled name of the prisoner. It is conclusive of the fact, however, that the man's name is Ryan.

District Attorney Snyder said to-day that there was a very strong case against Wycoff. Chief Murphy of Allegheny asserts that the police department of that city has information that leads them to believe that Wycoff planned the robbery of the bank at Leechburg nine months ago. His case is now interesting the people most. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. His language is of the most refined kind of queen's English, and his bearing that of an exceptionally well-bred man. His father is a leading physician, so he says, and it is well known that his family connections are of the best character.

There were many people in Kittanning who didn't find out that "Doc" Wycoff was put in jail last night until they read THE POST this morning. When it became known throughout the town there was a fair share of excitement, and it was the only topic under discussion for hours. Early in the morning THE POST correspondent obtained permission from Sheriff McNees to have the prisoner photographed so that likenesses are presented this morning.

It is the fifth murder in Armstrong county to be tried at the coming term of court. The result of the trial will be

WILLIAM J. RYAN.

anxiously awaited for the reason that the county has never had a hanging. Whether the record will be broken or not on this occasion is causing conjecture among the inhabitants.

Among the men who figured in the sensation and are now receiving credit for their work in the case are Sheriff McNees, N. K. Collar, the Leechburg constable, and Detective James A. Steele of Allegheny. Mr. McNees is a man of modest manner, and is very unassuming. He has no disposition to make noise over anything, and has no fear of doing his duty. Detective Steele worked hard in the case and it was through him that Wycoff was arrested. Constable Collar is known almost by every man, woman and child in the county and is just as popular.

WYCOFF WAS WAYWARD.

His Father in Buffalo Paid His Bills For Years.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—The arrest of Dr. Wycoff of Leechburg, Pa., for complicity in a bank burglary is a great surprise to the many friends of the venerable Dr. C. C. Wycoff of this city, whose son the accused is. The junior doctor was graduated at the Buffalo medical college some years ago. He practiced for a time in Batavia. He has never been successful in his profession. After living off his father until he was over 40 years old, his sire came to the conclusion that it was best to make him shift for himself. About a year ago he refused to pay any more bills of his contracting. He relented once and sent him $100.

Now it is probable that the parental heart may be moved to provide for his wayward son's defense, though up to the present writing Dr. C. C. Wycoff has not heard further particulars of his son's predicament than are supplied by the newspapers. The knowledge that his son is accused of a felony has nearly broken the old man's heart. It is no surprise, however, to many who have watched the young man's evil career. Dr. Wycoff, Jr., has a wife but no children. He is 44 years old.

LEECHBURG STILL EXCITED.

Vengeance Wreaked on Dr. Wycoff's Office Sign—His Wife Greeted by the Mob.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LEECHBURG, PA., Feb. 25.—Quietude has not yet settled on this modest little

SHERIFF G. W. M'NEES.

borough. The people as a whole are excited, and very much so, but the generality of them don't know what for. That the citizens have for three or four days past been in a state of turmoil never before witnessed here was evidenced afresh this morning. Instead of going to their work quietly as the inhabitants have done for many moons past, the crowds began to congregate again during the morning hours on the corners.

One of the first things that attracted the attention of an unruly mob that gathered near the Union hotel on Market street was Dr. Wycoff's professional sign. It was of circular shape with a gas light in the interior, and with both sides made of glass. One of the millworkers came down the street, brickbat in hand, and deliberately smashed the sign to pieces. It was a signal for the mob. Down Market street they ran, shrieking like maniacs, and yelling, "tear down the house." Although the hall door was open no one entered. It was publicly known that Mrs. Wycoff had not yet come back from Allegheny, and the mob was in anxious waiting for her return. Up and down the street went these people all forenoon, in spite of the pleadings of several of the leading citizens who were deputized yesterday by Sheriff McNees. Several of

"DOC" CHARLES SPRAGUE.

them shouted, "We don't care what you want, we will revenge Schaier's death."

Many of the mob blamed Burgess Parr and Major Jos. G. Beal, president of the bank, for the taking of Wycoff to Kittanning. They say the man should have been delivered into their hands to be dealt with as they saw fit. Excitement ran high all day and was still rampant this evening.

As an instance of what the mob contemplated last night if Wycoff had been brought here for commitment, the whistle of the Kirkpatrick sheet rolling mill was to have been blown to notify the entire town. Everybody had been told that the doctor's arrival and death would be sounded by the whistle when he got off the train at Leechburg. The sheriff said to THE POST correspondent to-day that it was for this reason alone that he ordered the bringing of the prisoner to Kittanning.

About 2:30 this afternoon Mrs. Wycoff arrived here and went at once to her home. A few minutes later your correspondent called on her. She seemed heart-broken and couldn't answer a single question put to her. She went to the window and saw the mob. "Will they never stop?" she sobbed, "Will they never stop?" and sank into a chair half fainting.

A deputation of citizens called upon the burgess late this afternoon and demanded an explanation of the causes which led to the doctor's commitment without bringing him to Leechburg.

THE POPULISTS GIVE UP.

They Decide to Join the Republican House.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 1.—The members of the Populist house went into caucus this evening to consider what action to take in view of the supreme court's decision upholding the legality of the organization of the Republican house. After much discussion it was decided to name a committee of three to wait upon the governor and consult with him as to their future course and to report to the house Monday.

The general sentiment of the caucus was to abide by the court's decision and to join the Republican house forthwith. The governor, in an interview, took that view of the situation. The committee will make a report to that effect Monday, and the Populist house will then dissolve and its members will join the rival organization.

Mrs. Edward Myers, Athens, N. Y.

Had ERYSIPELAS so bad in her hand that it became a **mass of putrified flesh.** Not until her life was despaired of did she turn to **DR. KENNEDY** with cover of **FAVORITE REMEDY** for help. Dr. Kennedy found it impossible to save the hand, so he amputated the same, and gave her **FAVORITE REMEDY,** which drove the poison out of her blood thus **saving her life.** Had Dr. Kennedy been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have **at once** prescribed **FAVORITE REMEDY** and Mrs. Myers hand could have been **saved.**

Erysipelas or any **eruption** of the **skin** should not be neglected as the result may be serious. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy may save you similar experience if taken in time.

IRON IS GROWING WEAKER.

No Prospect of an Advance in Prices, Either.

THE RATES ON STAPLES ARE STEADY.

Bad Weather Is Affecting Trade in the West.

SITUATION OF THE STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK March 1.—R. G. Dun & Co. say: "While $3,000,000 gold has gone abroad this week, and $500,000 more is expected to go to-day, there is no increase of apprehension about the monetary future, and the business world pays little attention to the action or inaction of congress. At Boston wool is steady with sales of 4,000,000 pounds and prices of fleece the highest for a long time. Philadelphia reports some uneasiness among lenders on account of the Reading failure, but the banks are well supplied for legitimate business. Iron is weaker. Wool is strong. Iron is unchanged at Pittsburgh and finished products fairly active, while glass holds recent advances. Cleveland shows improvement in general trade, with iron firm and money easy. At Cincinnati foundries and machine shops are busy. Furniture manufacturing opens well at Indianapolis, while Detroit reports larger business than last year. At Chicago the feeling in leading branches of trade is good with larger business than a year ago, and collections good, except in regions where storms cause delay. Milwaukee notes a fair trade.

At Minneapolis the flour output is slightly decreased, but prospects in lumber and the building trades are excellent. At Omaha trade in all lines is good. At Kansas City live stock receipts are liberal and grain receipts light. St. Louis reports a good outlook for spring trade and fairly prompt collections. At Little Rock prospects are improving. Memphis trade is looking up, and business is fair at Nashville. Atlanta trade is good. Mobile reports fair trade and satisfactory collections, and at New Orleans general trade is only fair, but building contracts are heavy. Mills are having all the orders they can fill. Sugar is in light demand and rice dull. Savannah reports dull trade but active demand for money, while at Charleston trade is improving.

Speculation in products has not been heavy. Wheat is 1c lower with sales of only 10,000,000 bushels, and corn and pork scarcely changed. Cotton is ⅛c higher, notwithstanding the continuance of the English strike, but receipts are small and the probable failure of the anti-option bill affects the trade more than conditions of supply and demand. Cattle are active at Chicago.

Iron is still the weakest of the great industries, and pig not of the best brand is a shade weaker than a week ago. Business in bars is unsatisfactory, plates are very weak, and while structural works are full of orders, competition is so sharp that prices have little chance to improve. Copper and tin remain quiet and lead is dull. In the boot and shoe trade the higher cost of leather causes manufacturers to urge better prices. The treasury has not materially changed its balances this week in spite of gold shipments, and exports of merchandise from New York are a little more satisfactory, imports continue extraordinarily large and the outgo of gold must be expected to remain heavy as long as present conditions last, unless foreign purchases of American securities should balance the account.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past week number 230 as compared with 233 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 270.

PRICES ARE STEADY.

Heavy Business in Woolen and Cotton Goods.

NEW YORK, March 1.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: The most striking feature in the business world is the comparative few changes in prices as contrasted with preceding weeks. Trade continues checked because of the unfavorable weather in central Western States. Even if allowance be made for possible exports from Tacoma, Wash., there will be shown a decline in total shipments of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week as compared with last, when the aggregate was 5,080,055 bushels. The week's incomplete total is 2,556,815 bushels. The movement in staple linens at important Western centers has not preserved the activity noted during preceding weeks. The lumber cut will be heavier than in 1892, and the outlook in this industry is excellent.

Throughout the Eastern and Middle States favoring conditions in some leading lines continue to dominate. Demand for staple cotton goods at Eastern mills is in excess of the supply. Print cloths are firm at 4c. Dry goods in general continue active and prices firm. The only feature in woolens is the activity and firmness of carpets.

The fact that London was a heavy buyer of stocks on the general decline which accompanied the Reading break from 47 to 26 was effectual in allaying any disposition to start a panic, which the declines in the general market seemed likely to create, the existence of the stock clearing house system enabling Wall street to transact a phenomenal volume of business with scarcely any friction. The market had been so long in professional hands and so devoid of extensive speculative interests that the usual consequences of such a disturbance failed to appear, and a panic in the general lists was promptly arrested. This, however, did not check the tendency toward liquidation, which the situation of the treasury and the disturbing influence of the currency complications rendered necessary. The unsettled situation of the national finances has brought a drain of money to the interior, country banks reducing their reserve deposits, whereby a decidedly harder tone is given to the loan market.

The Business Barometer.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The clearing house returns for the past week follow:

New York	$741,849,058
Boston	103,762,758
Chicago	86,128,008
Philadelphia	76,081,163
Cincinnati	15,762,750
Baltimore	13,331,241
St. Louis	21,114,339
Pittsburgh	12,444,753
San Francisco	11,226,607
New Orleans	10,430,025
Kansas City	9,752,283
Buffalo	7,693,009

A Little Too Polite.

New York Weekly.

Strange Lady—I beg your pardon, but I heard you mention Mrs. Upperten's name, and I know she has been very sick. Can you tell me how she is?

Gentleman—She is dead.

Strange Lady—Thank you.

Lady's Friend (in a whisper)—Horrors! You should not have said "thank you." That gentleman is Mrs. Upperten's physician.

STOP THAT CONSTANT HACKING by removing the irritation in the throat, and subduing any inflammation that may exist there, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a long established remedy for throat and lung troubles, of 50 years popularity.

NOT THIS TRIP.

The Senate Will Refuse to Sanction the Annexation of Hawaii.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It can now be put down as a settled fact that Hawaii will not be annexed by this congress, and therefore probably not at all. It was learned to-day that 42 members of the senate are unalterably opposed to annexation, and while nearly all of this number are in favor of a protectorate, only one Democrat in the senate, it is said, is now in favor of annexation. This is Senator Morgan.

The attitude of the Democrats is based on the grounds given in these dispatches when the proposal was first made by the provisional government of Hawaii, that the islands should be annexed. They take the position that annexation would be contrary to the traditional policy of the country; that it would involve us in endless foreign complications; that it would cost at the very least $500,000 to fortify the islands; that the population is of an undesirable character, and finally, that any advantage we might gain by annexation would be gained by assuming a protectorate over the islands.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the committee on ways and means in charge of the Springer Hawaiian resolution this afternoon the discussion was lively. The Democratic members are Messrs. Springer, Turner and Cockran. The Republican members are Messrs. Payne and Hopkins. Mr. Reed and Mr. Burrows as the Republican leaders were summoned to the discussion. Mr. Turner took strong ground against the treaty, and was in favor of the house, by resolution, asserting its rights.

A strong feeling of hostility to the treaty is entertained by leading members of the house. It is probable the closing hours of congress will witness a lively debate over the rights of the house in this matter, with a resolution declaring that no territory should be acquired by this country without the approval of both houses of congress.

The protest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, filed at the state department by Paul Neumann, declares that the revolution was carried out by foreign roughs employed and armed for the purpose, and that the Hawaiians yielded peaceably because they had reason to believe that the revolution was supported by the United States. The landing of the marines from the Boston is claimed to have been unjustifiable. The provisional government, the protest says, has not the sanction nor the support of the citizens of the islands.

"*Working Girls,*
"Are your cheeks pale?
"Your eyes dull, and step heavy?
"Does your back and side ache sometimes terribly?
"Are you at times faint and dizzy, with pain in the lower part of your stomach?
"Do you watch the clock, and wish the day would end, as you feel ill, and so tired. If so, listen! Standing all day, week in and week out, you have slowly drifted into woman's great enemy, displacement of the womb.

"That or some other derangement of the organ, causing irregularity and other troubles.
"Take warning in time! *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is the surest and safest remedy in the world for you."—*Miss Sallie Palmer, Juniata St., Nicetown, Pa.*

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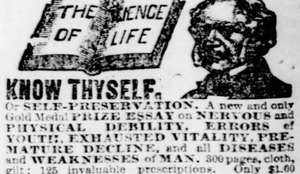

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A FIRMER TEMPER.

Liquidation About Over and Stocks Are Inclined to Advance.

SOME OF THE SPECIALTIES STRONG.

Northern Pacific and Sugar Both Move Upward.

W. U.'S QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

Purchase of the Milwaukee Gas Works Finally Concluded.

C. E. CHAPMAN BLACKS MR. WORMSER'S EYE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The majority of stock operators were so relieved this morning to realize that liquidation had about run its course that they were perfectly willing to take a hand in starting a small boom at the opening of the exchange. Northern Pacific preferred was the first stock to start off in an upward direction, and the demand for it was largely influenced by the favorable interpretation of the reply of the directors to the charges of the special investigating committee.

Sugar was the next stock to fall in line, on account of the persistent purchases of the Havemeyer clique. The statement made in THE POST that the next quarterly dividend on the common stock will be 3 per cent was officially confirmed, but there are certain contingencies between now and next Tuesday which may prevent the distribution of the extra 10 per cent. One of the officials of the company said that something would have to be done during the fiscal year, as the laws of New Jersey compelled every corporation to divide surplus earnings, not actually required in business, among the stockholders. The American Sugar Refining Company is loaning at present on the street about $4,000,000 on call, and it has also about the same amount tied up in foreign credits, which would more than equal 20 per cent on the common stock. The preferred stock does not participate in the earnings beyond the regular 7 per cent per annum, and it is just possible that this extra distribution of 10 per cent will be made next Tuesday. At all events shrewd traders continue to bid 5 per cent for the next dividend, but it must not be overlooked that it is the intention of the company sooner or later to increase its common capital stock to $50,000,000, and this may be done when the time comes to absorb the Mollenhauer refinery in Williamsburg and two other establishments in Boston and Baltimore. The company will then have an excuse to divide the accumulated surplus either in cash or a 10 per cent scrip.

National Cordage did not act well from the start, and a report was current that there had been a disagreement between two prominent holders of the stock, and that a big bull account would have to be liquidated. Be that as it may, the selling of Cordage was continued for some large operator to strengthen his margin, who was in turn forced to reduce his line of Sugar. When this had been accomplished there was a general rally in the industrials, especially in Sugar on a renewal of purchases by brokers representing the Havemeyer interest.

The Cammack party renewed their demonstration against the market, but paid most attention to Reading and the Granger stocks. The weakness of Reading was due to the impression that the receivers would have to raise ready money pretty soon, in spite of Judge Paxson's denial that any such step had been considered. In the meantime Reading has been unable to pay the Lehigh Valley interest.

New England was fairly strong all day, and there is a growing belief that some powerful interest will be asked to take care of the road as long as harmonious relations will be maintained with the Reading.

St. Paul resisted the attacks of the bear party on account of the favorable statement for January, which shows that operating expenses about kept pace with the increase in gross earnings, so that there was only a small decrease in the net.

Western Union was bought by commission houses on the announcement that at the quarterly meeting to be held next Wednesday the entire earnings for the current three months will show in the neighborhood of $2,300,000, although a dividend of only ¼ per cent will be declared, Mr. George J. Gould being opposed to increasing the rate until certain plans for the extension of the company's facilities are more fully developed.

London bought a good many stocks, and some securities were also purchased for Paris account. The shipments of the certificates, attended by the creation of security bills, will probably obviate exports of gold next Saturday.

The purchase of the Milwaukee gas works by a syndicate, at the head of which is Emerson McMillin of the La Clede gas works, was concluded this afternoon. A holding or promoting company has been formed, which has acquired 18,000 shares out of the 26,735 shares total capital stock. The sellers have obtained equal to 125 for their holdings, and the promoters at this end are to receive an equivalent in stock at par to their subscriptions and 80 per cent bonus. The full scheme is not yet ready for publication, but Mr. McMillin furnished an estimate of earnings showing that, although gas could be manufactured more cheaply in Milwaukee than any other city, the net receipts had only averaged last year about 10 per cent on the stock, but that under new contracts he expected for 1893 they would run up to $325,000.

Many operators who have fought shy of the market during the recent depression have been quietly picking up stocks in anticipation of the new administration calling an extra session to settle the silver question. This course has been left clear to Mr. Cleveland now that England has openly declared in parliament her opposition to a renewal of bi-metallist negotiations.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 33¼@35; $6,000 4s sold at 83½.

By way of diversion blood was spilled in the Reading crowd because Banker Isidor Wormser objected to the closing quotation chronicled by C. E. Chapman, the specialist in the stock. Mr. Chapman hit out from the shoulder, and now Banker Wormser is nursing a disfigured face and a very black eye.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—Operations in the stock market for outside account seem to have been reduced to the lowest ebb, and to-day a decidedly professional appearance was imparted to the dealings. An impression that considerable surplus will remain after the payment of 3 per cent on Sugar for the next dividend, had been carefully cultivated, and as the charter compels such distribution the hope still remains in some quarters that an extra dividend must follow. The shorts bought heavily, and the stock was advanced from 124⅛ to 126⅝, but as in other stocks, a full supply was found at the figures, and the brokers who had been instrumental in turning the market the other day became heavy sellers and were followed by the others with the result of uncovering many stop orders, and Sugar was beaten down to 121¼. A slight rally followed but it closed with net loss of 1⅞ per cent. A favorable interpretation was put upon the answer of the Northern Pacific management to the report of the stockholders' committee, and Northern Pacific preferred was bought freely in the forenoon until at 41⅞ it showed a net gain of 2 per cent. There was nothing specially new in Reading affairs and it took a position second to Sugar in the market, but was advanced to 39 from which it was driven down to 36. The report that the statement will probably be issued to-morrow and make a bad showing, aiding in a drop of 2 per cent to 26. The weak spots in the list were found among the industrials, but Cordage was the most prominent example; it broke 2 per cent in the early dealings, but rallied above its opening price, after which it was again beaten down nearly 5 per cent, rallying 2 per cent toward the close, when it still showed a loss of 2½ per cent. Distillers was specially strong in the early dealing, rising 1¾, but it dropped away 2 per cent, and finally closed with a small loss. The railroad list, as a rule, showed large fractional advances during the forenoon, and Omaha at one time was up 1⅜, but these gains were generally wiped out, and the final changes were small and irregular.

Bonds closed dull as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	111½	do. do. 2ds	114½
do. 4s coup	112½	North. pacific 1st	116¼
do. 5s reg	103⅜	do. debent's 5s	108⅜
Pacific 6s of '95	100	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	88
La. stamped 4s	96	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	111
Tenn. new set 6s	102	St. Paul consols	127
do. do. 5s	101	do. do. 5s	120
Canada So. 2d	99¾	T. P. & W. 1st	106
Canada So. 2s	90¾	T. P. K. & G. Tr. rcts.	77¼
Cen. Pac. 1sts	106	T. P. K. & G. Tr. rcts.	26⅜
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118	Union Pac. 1sts	109
do. do. 4sts	87	West Shore	102
Erie 2ds	100¾	Atchison 4s	92¾
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	83¾	do. 2½ class a	53¾
do. do. 5s	46	Gal. H. & S. A. 6s	100
Mutual Union 6s	111	do. 2d 5s	97
N. J. C. Int. Cert.	119¼	H. & T. con. 5s	107½
North. Pac. 1sts	110	H. & T. con. 6s	105

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The big rally that set in yesterday was continued to-day, and the buying for the short account was about 40,000 shares, of which 15,000 was Sugar. In Reading people are at a loss to know their position, as no statement has been issued, and some holders are fearful that the treasury has been looted, but we hardly think that things are as bad as this. A big rally in Sugar was made on the consummation of a big sterling loan. The Sugar people have no such a big load to carry, but if anybody will sell the stock on weak spots, they will come to grief, as Sugar is only a sale on rallies. As regards the general market, we do not see how the market can go up much at present. The prospects are that money will be higher and stocks lower.

The *Post* says: That the current of liquidation has for the time nearly run its course, was apparent during the early hours of the stock market to-day. Several of the bull pools in the specialties renewed their operations, and this, combined with selling by traders against purchases made on the recent low levels, effected a briskness and buoyancy to the market that carried prices up all along the line. In the first place there is a growing belief among operators that the incoming administration will offer some solution to the vexed financial question. This prospective relief, combined with a present relief by reason of a weakness in foreign exchange, thus rendering less probable any immediate gold shipments, contributed materially to the pronounced rally in prices.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 497,000 shares, including: Atchison, 4,500; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 12,900; Chicago Gas, 14,300; Cotton Oil, 16,400; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 5,700; Distilling, 10,300; Erie, 10,100; General Electric, 6,000; Louisville & Nashville, 7,000; National Lead, 6,400; National Cordage, 55,000; New England, 21,200; Northern Pacific preferred, 37,000; Reading, 95,700; Rock Island, 7,600; St. Paul, 24,000; Sugar, 11,500; Union Pacific, 4,700; Western Union, 7,500.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	48¾	50¼	48¼	48¾
do. preferred	81¼	82½	81½	81¾
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co.	124¼	126⅝	121¼	121⅜
do. preferred	101	102	101	101½
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	93
Canada Southern	55½	56	55½	55⅝
Canadian Pacific	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83½
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	89	90	88⅜	89
C., B. & Q.	95½	96¾	95¼	95¾
C., H. V. & T.	28⅝	29	28⅜	27¾
Consolidated Gas	126½	129½	126½	128
C., C., C. & St. L.	51¾	52½	51¾	52¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅞	27⅝	23½	24¼
D., L. & W.	147	147¾	146¼	146¾
Del. & Hudson	129¼	129¼	128¾	129
Dis. & C. F. Co.	36	37½	35½	35¾
Erie	24½	22¾	24½	24¾
do. preferred	48¾	49	48¾	49
Gen. Electric Co.	106	107	105	105¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	99¼
L. S. & M. S.	127⅜	127⅜	127¼	127
L. E. & W.	22½	23½	22¾	22
do. preferred	77½	78	77¾	77¼
L. & Nash.	74⅜	75¾	74⅜	74⅜
Michigan Central	105	105	105	110 ¾
Manhattan Con.	160	160	158½	158½
Missouri Pacific	55⅜	56¼	55	55½
National Lead Co.	41	42¼	40⅝	40¾
do. pref.	89	89¾	89	89
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	109
Nat. Cord. Co.	61⅜	62⅝	57¼	59⅜
do. pref.	108½	111	108½	110
N. Y. & N. E.	32⅜	34	32	32½
N. J. Central	120	120¼	120	120
Norf. & West.	....	....	....	7½
do. pref.	....	....	....	33¾
Northwest	112	112½	112	112¾
Norther Pacific	16¾	16¾	16	16
do. pref.	40½	41¾	40¼	40¾
N. American Co.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½
Omaha	53½	54⅜	53¼	53⅜
Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	192
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	181
do. pref.	....	....	....	101
Reading	27⅝	28	26	26⅝
R. & W. P. T.	10	10¾	9¾	9¾
Rock Island	83½	84	83	83½
St. Paul	77½	78⅝	77⅜	77⅞
do. pref.	124	124	124	123
Silver Bullion cts.	....	....	....	83¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29	27⅝	28¼
Texas & Pacific	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
T., A. A. & N. M.	38	38⅜	38	38
Union Pacific	38¾	38⅞	37⅝	38
Wabash	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11½
do. pref.	23¾	24¼	23½	23⅝
Western Union	98¼	98⅝	96	96¼
W. & L. E.	....	....	....	18¼
do. pref.	60¾	61¼	60	60½
Wisconsin Central	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
U. S. Rubber Co.	44½	44½	44½	44

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: The market has passed almost entirely into the hands of the professional element, but while it has been very irregular and weak toward the close of the day, it seems to be bumping on bottom. Cordage was heavily sold on the rumor that the coming congress will remove the duty on binding twine. As the duty is only ½ per cent, while binding twine is largely exported, we do not see that removing the duty can materially affect the company. Reading broke on rumor from Philadelphia that the Lehigh Valley dividend would be passed, and that $3,000,000 of receivers' certificates would be issued immediately. These rumors have not been verified, but Lehigh Valley broke 6 per cent in the Philadelphia market, giving some basis for the rumor. Money is easier at 5 per cent, and exchange a shade firmer. Briefly the situation seems to have been discounted, and there is nothing now in sight to warrant any decided change in the market.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—MARCH 1.—Flour—Receipts, 43,769 packages; exports, 2,351 barrels, 500 sacks; sales, 10,200 packages; market unsettled and quiet. Barley dull and firm; western, 60@80c. Barley malt steady and quiet; western, 65@85c. Wheat—Receipts, 13,175 bushels; exports, 79,200 bushels; sales, 5,525,000 bushels futures, 152,000 bushels spot; spot market lower with options more active for exports, closing firm; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 76¾c; afloat, 77⅝@78c; f. o. b., 77¼@79c; No. 1 northern, 83¼@83½c; No. 2 northern, 82¼@82½c; options advanced ¼@¾c on dispatches from Washington, closing steady at ⅞@1c under yesterday; No. 2 red March, 76@76⅝c closing at 76¼c; April, 77¼@77⅝c, closing at 77¾c; May, 78½@79⅜c, closing at 78⅝c; June, 79¼@79¾c, closing at 79⅝c; July, 80¼@80⅝c, closing at 80⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 41,000 bushels; exports, 12,208 bushels; sales, 345,000 bushels futures, 35,000 bushels spot; spots firm and dull; No. 2, 51⅜@52c in elevator, 52¾c afloat; ungraded mixed, 53@53½c; steamer mixed, 51@51¼c; No. 3, 50c; options were dull; March, 51½c; May, 50@50¼c, closing at 50⅜c; July, 50¼@50½c, closing at 50½c. Oats—Receipts, 691,300 bushels; exports, 315 bushels; sales, 60,000 bushels futures, 40,000 bushels spot; spots firm and dull; options quiet and steady; March, 57½c; May, 57¼@57½c, closing at 57¼c; July, 57¾c; spot No. 2 white, 59½c; No. 3, 57c; No. 2 Chicago, 58¾c; No. 3, 57c; No. 2 white, 40¼c; middling western, 38¢@39½c; white do., 40@45½c. Hops—Choice, 20½@23c; Pacific coast, 19@23c. Cut meats dull and easy; pickled bellies, 11¼c; middles quiet and firm. Lard quiet and closing firm; western steam closed at $13 00; sales, 900 tierces at $12 95@13 05. Butter in better demand and steady. Cheese in moderate demand; part skims, 10½c. Eggs in fair demand and firmer; western fresh, 20c; receipts, 7,105 packages. Tallow quiet and steady. Cottonseed oil dull and nominal; crude, 48c; yellow, 57@60c. Rosin quiet and firmer; strained common to good, $1 45@1 47½. Turpentine firmer at 34½@35c. Rice firm and active. Molasses—New Orleans open kettle good to choice firm.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 1.—Flour depressed with wheat but unchanged. Wheat broke another record to-day, May selling for 76c. At the close, though at one time it was down to 69¼c from which it reacted quickly and closed ⅞@1¼c above the bottom. The weather and all other news was bearish, even the taking of a vote upon the anti-option bill coming too late for the final defeat to affect prices; No. 2 cash lower at 66¾c; April, 67½c; May, 69@69¼c; July, 70¾c, closing 70c. July, 71¾c. Corn lacked interest and lost ¼@¾c very quickly, rallied with wheat and closed near yesterday's figures; No. 2 red cash lower at 36¾c; May, 39c asked; July, 40¼c bid. Oats very dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 32c; May, 32¾c. Lead weak at $3 67½ asked. Spelter, $4 09.

MINNEAPOLIS—MARCH 1.—The trade was of a rather ordinary character to-day, at no time spirited and rather light. The cash market was steady to firm, but few cars offered for sale and they were taken quickly by the millers. No. 1 northern sold at 66@66c; No. 2 northern went at 62@63c. Receipts of wheat here were 57 cars and at Duluth and Superior 24 cars. Close: March, 64½c; May opened at 67¾c; highest, 67¾c; lowest, 67¼c; closed at 67½c; July opened at 70c; highest, 70c; lowest, 69¾c; closed at 69¾c. On track No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 northern, 65½c; No. 2 northern, 62@63c.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red, March, 75⅞@76¼c; April, 76¾@77c; May, 77@77⅝c; June, 78½@79c. Corn steady but quiet; No. 2 mixed, March, 48¼@48⅜c; April, 48¼@48⅜c; May, 48⅜@48⅝c; June, 48⅝@48¾c. Oats—Car lots advanced ½c under a better demand; futures nominal; No. 2 white, March, 40@40¼c; April, 40@40¼c; May, 40@40½c; June, 40@40½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania fresh, 19c.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 1.—Sugar—Open kettle quiet; fully fair to prime, 3 3-16@3¼c; fair to good fair, 3⅛@3 3-16c; common to good common, 2¾c; centrifugal steady; off white, 4¾c; choice yellow clarified, 4¼@4 3-16c; prime do, 3 15-16@4c; off do., 3½@3¾c; seconds, 2¼@3¼c. Molasses—Centrifugal strong; choice, 20c; strictly prime, 18@19c; prime to good prime, 13@16c; fair to good fair, 9@12c; inferior to good common, 7@8c.

DULUTH—MARCH 1.—This was the most active session the Duluth wheat market has had within six weeks. Trading was very large. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and March, 67½c; May, 72c; July, 74¼c; No. 1 northern, cash and March, 65c; May, 69¾c; July, 72¼c; No. 2 northern, cash, 59¼c; No. 3, 54c; rejected, 48½c. On track—No. 1 northern, 66½c; No. 2 northern, 62½c.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 1. — Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 70c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 44½@45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 50½c. Pork firm at $18 75. Lard stronger at $12 25. Bulk meats quiet at $10 25. Bacon steady at $11 75. Whisky in good demand; sales, 828 barrels at $1 17. Eggs stronger at 14c.

TOLEDO — MARCH 1. — Wheat active and firmer; No. 2 cash, 70c; May, 73¾c; July, 75c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 42¾c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 39c; No. 3 yellow, 41¼c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c. Rye quiet; cash, 57c. Clover seed active and steadier; prime cash, $7 92½.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 1. — Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; May, 67¾c; No. 2 spring, 66c; No. 1 northern, 70c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 37½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 32@33c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 62c; sample, 40@49c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 55c.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 1.—Wheat about steady; No. 2 hard, 62½@63½c; No. 2 red, 60½c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c. Oats slow and weak; No. 2 mixed, 28½@29½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c.

BALTIMORE — MARCH 1. — Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot and March, 74½c; May, 76¾c. Corn firm; mixed spot, 44c; March, 46¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 white western, 40½c. Butter quiet; creamery, fancy, 29c. Eggs firmer at 18@20c.

BUFFALO—MARCH 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 northern, 76½c; No. 2 do., 74¾c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 1 white, 76½c; No. 3 extra red, 72c.

Rewards For Killing Sharks.

London Land and Water.

Although the Calcutta police have been paying rewards for the capture of sharks in the Hoogly for the past 20 years, there has, it seems, been no authorized scale of payment. At the request of the accountant general the Bengal government has now laid down the following scale of rewards: For sharks from two to three feet long, 8 annas; from three to four feet, 1 rupee; from four to five feet, 2 rupees; from five to six feet, 3 rupees, and from six feet and over, 5 rupees.

THE DULLNESS CONTINUES.

Local Stocks Remain Masterly Inactive.

PHILADELPHIA ADVANCES AGAIN.

Railway Tractions Dull and Narrow Trading in the Group.

ONE SMALL TRANSACTION IN BONDS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, March 1. }

The chief feature of the local stock market to-day was its intense dullness and masterly inactivity. The minor feature was the advance in Philadelphia company stock, and the trading in it to the extent of 300 shares. On the opening call the bank shares were brought out and quotations posted as if many of them were on the market, but no transactions were made. About the only change in the stand-old shares was the advance of the Bank of Pittsburgh to 100 bid. On the first call 20 shares were sold, on the second 10 shares of stock and $3,000 bonds, on the after call 10 shares, and on the third call 310, making the total of the day's business 350 shares of stock and $3,000 bonds.

The street railway tractions were quiet all day and only a slight movement was their record. Ten shares of Birmingham traction were sold at 24¾, which is an advance of ¼ over the last transactions of yesterday in this stock. This was the only trade in the traction group of stocks. It was very quiet and closed at 24¾ bid. Central traction did not change, and Citizens traction was weaker than yesterday and closed lower, while Pittsburgh traction closed a fraction higher, as against the closing bid on the first board. Pleasant Valley was a little stronger, and as against the final bid yesterday was higher, closing at 23¾. There was no material change in the balance of the group.

The bulk of the small volume of trading was confined to the natural gas group of stocks. Thirty shares of Peoples Pipeage were sold at 15, and the stock advanced ¼ as against the opening bid, closing at 15 bid. The demand for Pipeage is not extensive. On the final board there arose somewhat of a demand for Philadelphia company, and it advanced to 22 300 shares being sold at that price. This is a gain of ¼ as against the sales yesterday. The advance in the price of oil will add a little to the earnings of the Philadelphia company. The company now has a monthly production of between 2,000 and 3,000 barrels. Wheeling Gas was quiet and closed unchanged from yesterday's quotations. The balance of the natural gas group was quiet.

There was the usual slight demand for bonds, and one transaction was made, $3,000 Birmingham traction 5s, selling at 99½. Other bonds were offered but no further trading was done in this class of securities. Electric scrip to the amount of $4,000 was offered at 93½, but there was apparently no demand for it. More than the usual number of railroad stocks were quoted, and in this respect the market was slightly different from preceding ones. The balance of the list was quiet and the market finally closed dull.

The liveliest article on the exchange to-day was oil. It touched 63c during the morning hours, And the scene on the floor was exciting enough to recall the days of the Tidal Wave. The market has advanced about 12 cents in a month, and brokers and operators both hope the dollar mark will be touched before a reaction comes. The final quotations, however, show quite a decline from the top, the closing being at 61¾c. This advance is worth about $275,000 to Pennsylvania oil producers. An operator said yesterday that the top was about reached, and he expected to see oil sell down to 50c by April 1. He would take 1 cent more of an advance would let Guffey out on his purchase of 30,000 barrels, and then the market would droop.

The sales on the local stock board for the month of February aggregated 14,165 shares stock and $11,000 bonds, or less than one-half the business for the preceding month. With few exceptions the market ruled lower and in several instances decidedly weak. No important declines in U. S. Glass common, which was not traded in, but which at 50@55 is 10 points lower than last month. The following figures show how the business was distributed and the range of prices: 4,052 shares Birmingham traction, 24½@25¾; 50 shares Citizens traction, 64¾@65¾; 704 shares Central traction, 28¾@29½; 1,441 shares Duquesne traction, 220@33; 255 shares Manchester traction, 43½@43¾; 257 shares Pleasant Valley railway, 23¾@24¾; 200 shares Allegheny Valley railroad preferred, 12½; 4,096 shares Philadelphia company, 20½@22¾; 685 shares Wheeling Gas, 57½@61; 25 shares Peoples Pipeage, 14¾@14¾; 482 shares Switch and Signal, 19¾@20½; 200 shares dis. preferred, 36@38; 50 shares Luster Mining 10@10¾; 207 shares Monongahela Water, 29½@30; 8 shares Exchange National bank, 85½; 5 shares Commercial National bank, 98, 15 shares Second National bank, Pittsburgh, 295@300; 27 shares Allegheny Insurance Company, 50; 250 shares San Martin Mining, 8c; $5,000 Duquesne traction 5s, 99½; $4,000 Manchester traction 5s, 103¼; $4,000 Birmingham traction 5s, 100; $1,000 Citizens traction 5s, 109¼.

The Equitable Life Assurance society has made a very gratifying record during the past year. Its assets January 1 were over $153,000,000, and income more than $40,000,000. New assurance in 1892 exceeded $200,000,000. The ratio of expenses to total income has been reduced 2 per cent. This means a saving to policy holders of $800,000 during the year.

A. J. Lawrence & Co. sold $3,000 worth of Birmingham traction 5s to J. Carothers at 99½.

On the last call A. J. Lawrence & Co. sold 300 shares of Philadelphia company at 22. The buyers were Stoney, McCutcheon and Hill & Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westmoreland and Cambria National Gas Company will be held Tuesday, March 14.

H. M. Long bought two small lots of Peoples Pipeage at 15 from Eaton and Arensburg.

Bonds closed as follows: Birmingham traction 5s, 99½ bid, 99¾ asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 99 asked; Manchester traction 5s, 103¼ asked.

The local bond market has not been as flat for a year as it is at present. It is subject to very sudden changes of temper, however, and any improvement in the general financial situation would soon be reflected in investment circles.

The national banks of Denver are hoarding gold. Over $2,000,000 in gold is held in the vaults in reserve. The bankers admit that they have larger gold reserves than they usually keep, but deny any effort to hoard it. The banks of Colorado are all acquiring a large reserve of gold coin, the First National of Pueblo holding nearly $1,000,000 alone.

During the noon call Hill & Co. bid 21¾ for 500 shares Philadelphia company, and offered 500 shares at 22. Earlier in the day Lawrence & Co. offered 500 shares at 22.

A large stockholder in Linseed oil predicts that it will cross Lead common within 60 days. He says that President Enston and his friends are interested in a new lead plant at East St. Louis which will be the biggest in the country, and that competition in the lead trade is going to be severe.

In Boston to-day Westinghouse Electric first preferred was quoted at 48@48½ and the seconds at 33½@35½.

It has been circulated that the amount of money required by the recent operations of the Reading interests reaches $18,250,000, the greater part of which had to be borrowed and carried in loans. The amount is made up of $7,500,000 for Boston & Maine stock, $5,250,000 for New England stock, and $5,500,000 for Connecticut river stock.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

10 shares People's Pipeage..... 15
10 shares People's Pipeage..... 15

SECOND CALL.

$3,000 Birmingham traction 5s..... 99½
10 shares Philadelphia company..... 21¾

AFTER CALL.

10 shares Birmingham traction..... 24¾

THIRD CALL.

10 shares People's Pipeage..... 15
40 shares Philadelphia company..... 22
60 shares Philadelphia company..... 22
100 shares Philadelphia company..... 22
100 shares Philadelphia company..... 22

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Arsenal Bank	78	....
Bank of Pittsburgh	100	....
Citizens National Bank	66½	67
Iron & Glass Dollar Savings	155	175
Liberty National Bank	116	....
Mt. St. National Bank	....	76½
Mechanics National Bank	112½	....
Metropolitan National Bank	125	....
Monongahela National Bank	148	....
Odd Fellows Savings Bank	74½	78
Third National	135½	....
German National Bank	200	....
Real Estate Loan & Trust Co	105	....
Citizens Insurance Co	30	34
Peoples Insurance Co	25	....
Western Insurance Co	30	34
Bridgewater Gas Co	26	....
Peoples Nat. Gas & Pipeage	15	....
Philadelphia Co	22	....
Wheeling Gas Co	20¾	21
Ft. Pitt Incline Plane Co	....	20
Central traction	....	28¾
Citizens traction	64¾	65¼
Pittsburgh traction	60¼	....
Pleasant Valley	23¾	24
Second Avenue	....	49
Birmingham traction	24¾	....
Duquesne traction	29½	30
Manchester traction	....	43¼
Chartiers Railway	....	65
P'gh, Youngst'n & Ashta'la	48	50
P'gh Castle Shannon R. R.	....	8
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	8	....
P'gh Junction Railway	32	33
P., C., C. & St. L. pref	57	59
Pitts., Va. & Charleston	45	....
Mansfield Coal & Coke Co	....	35
N. Y. & Cleve. Gas Coal Co	50	55
La Noria Mining Co	12c	....
Luster Mining Co	9½	9¾
Enterprise Mining Co	1½	2¼
Westinghouse	22½	24
Monongahela Water Co	29¾	30
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	136	....
Westingh'se Brake Co., Lim.	....	105
Standard Underground Cable	78½	79
U. S. Glass Co., common	54	55½
U. S. Glass Co., preferred	....	*116

*Ex-div.

MONETARY.

The money market is steady with time and call loans still being made at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,824,500 86
Yesterday's balances	333,379 91
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$2,750,974 99
Balances	569,079 53

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money on call easy at 3@5 per cent; closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and weaker with actual business in bankers' bill at $4 85¼ for 60-days and $4 87½ for demand.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Clearings, $137,069,748; balances, $5,013,438.

BOSTON, March 1.—Clearings, $18,490,708; balances, $1,561,586. Money, 8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 25c discount.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Clearings, $2,344,830; balances, $351,877. Money, 6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Clearings, $13,841,231; balances, $1,915,332. Money, 4 per cent.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Bank clearings today, $18,418,256. New York exchange, 60 to 85c discount. Sterling exchange weak at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 87½ for sight drafts. Money firm at 6@7 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Clearings, $1,780,824. New York Exchange—Commercial 75c per $1,000 premium; bank, $1 50 per $1,000 premium.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Bank clearings, $3,883,711; balances, $423,117. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York, 25@50c discount.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, March 1.—Close—Consols for money, 98⅛ ex-int.; do. account, 98¼ ex-int.; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 27⅜; Canadian Pacific, 85½; Erie, 22¼; Erie 2ds, 101⅝; Illinois Central, 102¼; Mexican ordinary, 23½; St. Paul common, 79½; New York Central, 112; Pennsylvania, 54⅞; Reading, 14½; Mexican Central 4s, 65¼. Bar silver, 38⅞d. Money, 2 per cent.

PARIS, March 1.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 35c for the account.

HAVANA, March 1.—Spanish gold, $2 49@2 49¼. Exchange weak on the United States; short sight gold 9¾ premium.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Coffee—Options opened quiet and unchanged to 10 points down, and closed barely steady and 10@20 points down; sales, 11,500 bags, including: March, 17.45@17.55c; April, 16.40@17.00c; May, 16.75@16.90c; June, 16.65c; July, 16.60c; September, 16.50@16.55c; December, 16.20c; spot Rio dull and nominal; No. 7, 18¼@18¾c. Sugar—Raw dull and steady; refined quiet and steady.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Pig iron steady and dull; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper quiet and easy; lake, $11 85. Lead dull and steady; domestic, $3 95. Tin quiet and firm; straits, $20 40.

CARTER HARRISON WON.

He Easily Secured the Chicago Democratic Nomination For Mayor.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Carter H. Harrison was to-day nominated by the Democrats for mayor of Chicago, scoring an easy victory over his principal opponent, Washington Hesing. The convention was called to order at noon in Central Music hall. Several hours were consumed in listening to the claims of contesting delegations. The committee on credentials finally reported and loud cries arose for a roll call. Before it could be begun Mr. Hesing arose. He told the delegates that the convention was packed in the interest of his opponent, and that the primaries have been unfairly conducted. He then formally withdrew his name from before the convention and asked his friends, especially the Germans, to vote some other ticket than that headed by Harrison. A ballot was then taken, the result being, Carter Harrison 531, Dewitt C. Cregier 93, Hesing 57. Harrison was then declared the choice of the Democratic party. The other nominations were: City treasurer, Michael Bransfield; city attorney, George B. A. Trude; city clerk, Charles Gastfield.

THE largest, cheapest and best weekly paper in the United States. Only $1 per year. Don't miss one number. THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Bright Weather Encourages Produce Dealers.

NEW CROP OF MAPLE SUGAR OFFERED.

Trading on the Grain Exchange and Hay Is Off a Little.

NEW GREEN VEGETABLES ARE VERY HIGH

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1893. }

A fair business is reported along Liberty street this morning, and the bright weather is cheering to the hearts of the commission men. The weather has been an important factor in the produce trade this year. Not only the extreme cold weather, but the persistent wet weather has acted as a handicap to trade. The big snow storms have checked transportation in sections which are the sources of Pittsburgh's supplies, and the very cold weather placed an embargo on the local and outside movement. March has introduced herself with lamb-like grace, but if the tradition respecting this month is fulfilled it will not go out so gently.

The maple sugar crop of this year is beginning to come on the market, and the indications are that it will be cheaper than last season. The severe winter had a good effect upon the sugar trees, and the sap has flowed very freely since the camps were opened. Voight & Co. have received a consignment of eight barrels from Somerset county, the first of the new crop to arrive.

The grain market is a little weak in spots. Oats sold slightly cheaper on change, corn

READY FOR THE DAY.

Cleveland's Inaugural Address Has Been Finished and Is Short.

ITS CONTENTS A CLOSE SECRET.

Adlai Stevenson Gets a Warm Reception in Washington.

LAMONT'S BUSINESS SACRIFICE.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Mr. Cleveland has completed his inaugural address. It will be about the same length as his first inaugural, delivered on March 4, 1885; that is, about 1,500 words. In spite of reports to the contrary, no intimation has been given to anybody about its contents, and none of the persons to whom it has been submitted has talked about the matter, so that everything published about it thus far is purely speculative.

There has been no particular change in the plans of Mr. Cleveland and his party regarding the trip to Washington, except by the addition of some members to the party, among whom are Joseph Jefferson, the actor, and his wife, and his physician, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant and family. Reports have been sent out from time to time to the effect that Mr. Cleveland and his family would not move into the White House for some time, owing to the recent illness there of Russell Harrison's little daughter Marthena, with scarlatina. This report has never had any foundation in fact. The whole matter was left to the family physician, Dr. Bryant, and his advice was to the effect that no ill consequences were to be feared from the recent presence in the house of a contagious disease. Mr. Cleveland will go at once to the executive mansion from the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the capitol. On Friday evening President Harrison will give a dinner to his successor in the White House, this, as usual, being the last social function of a retiring president.

The sacrifice that Colonel Lamont makes in accepting Mr. Cleveland's invitation to become the secretary of war is shown by his resignation from the directorship of the corporations with which he has become connected during the past four years. Altogether there is something like 20 of these, among which the following are the most important: Continental National bank, New York Security and Trust Company, New York Loan and Improvement Company, New York and Northern Land Company, Broadway Railway Company, Manufacturing Investment Company, Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, Twenty-third street Railroad Company, Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company, Bleecker street Railroad Company, Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company and Morgenthaler Linotype Company. Colonel Lamont's part in the work of all these corporations has not been perfunctory. He has been in reality the working element of a good many important men, notably of William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne. He has been a very conspicuous part of the management of the Broadway railroad especially, and has been able to do a great service not only in that corporation, but to the city itself. He did this by reason of the fact that he early recognized the importance of getting the street railway corporations of the city into better relations with the people. As a result of this a great deal of the prejudice that existed when he came here has entirely disappeared.

Henry D. Clayton, member of the national Democratic committee from Alabama, was in the city to-day, and expressed his opinion freely on pending political questions, saying: "I have not heard any adverse comment in regard to the appointment of Judge Gresham. We all recognize that he is an able man, and no one disputes Mr. Cleveland's right to select his own cabinet members. Of course we are all especially pleased with the selection of Hoke Smith, Carlisle and Herbert. The latter is from my State, and naturally the people there are satisfied. Mr. Herbert will make a good cabinet officer.

"I think a majority of people in Alabama are for free coinage. Senators Morgan and Pugh and the entire congressional delegation are for free coinage. We believe that the currency is too contracted and that the evils gold men predict if a free coinage bill passes are purely imaginary. From our standpoint we think great good will follow absolute free coinage.

"We feel that there should be no hurry to acquire additional territory. For 25 years we have had the negro problem before us, and I do not see why we should be in a hurry to have another race question brought up. This country should go slow in the annexation business, but the people in my State are not giving much time to politics at present. Farmers are busy getting ready to make crops, and work is the order of the day."

PENNSYLVANIA PATRONAGE.

Democratic Congressmen Have Made No Agreement About It.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is no truth in the story sent from here that the main object of Mr. Harrity's forthcoming visit to Washington is to get the Pennsylvania Democratic congressmen together and agree on a plan for distributing the State patronage. The Democratic members from Pennsylvania spoken to by THE POST correspondent to-day said not the slightest hint that such a conference was contemplated had been received by any of them. The members themselves had not discussed the matter of patronage except in the most casual and incidental manner, and nothing resembling an agreement of any kind had been suggested. The whole subject was as yet in abeyance, and there was no expectation that anything definite relating to the federal offices in Pennsylvania would be done until the new administration had things in running order. There were candidates in the field, of course, for all the important offices, and they were having their papers signed by the different members. This was the furthest matters had got. It is generally conceded that about the appointments to the important offices, such as United States marshals, district attorneys and internal revenue collectors, Mr. Harrity will have a good deal to say. This seems to be regarded as no more than right, in view of his position in the national and State organizations. The members of congress will, as a rule, expect to control the offices in their own districts, and no doubt is felt they will be allowed to do so. Where they have among there constituents candidates for larger offices they will of course push their claims to the best of their ability but without engaging in heated fights.

STEVENSON IS THERE.

The Vice President-Elect Given a Reception at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Vice President-elect Stevenson arrived at the national capital at 6 o'clock this evening. The arrival of the first member of the official family was the dawn of the new era of a Democratic administration, and the triumphant Democracy made the occasion one of great rejoicing. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the reception of the vice president, and the committee did not permit the lateness of the arrival to interfere with the program. A loud cheer went up from the assembled crowd as the gaily-decorated train of seven cars rounded the curve near the station. The locomotive was lavishly adorned with all the insignia of triumph. A lithograph of the vice president-elect in a frame of tri-colored bunting was placed over the headlight, and a smaller one of Mr. Cleveland, framed in glass and wood, was affixed just over it. The tender was hidden from view with bunting, bearing the names of "Cleveland and Stevenson," while the dome and sandbox were decorated with festoons of papier mache. A number of small flags attached to various portions of the mechanism completed the adornment and gave the engine a triumphant appearance.

The committee at once boarded the special car of the vice president, and when a moment later Mr. Stevenson appeared on New Jersey avenue leaning on the arm of Colonel J. G. Berret, chairman of the general inauguration committee, a loud cheer was given. Mrs. Stevenson, escorted by James L. Morris, chairman of the executive committee, followed, and the whole party at once entered carriages and were driven to the Ebbitt house. The Illinois club of Bloomington, which, with their guests, including ladies to the number of about 100, came as escort to the vice president-elect, will occupy the cars in which they made the journey during their stay in Washington.

After the arrival of the vice president-elect and his party at the Ebbitt house, they were given a few minutes' rest, and after dinner occurred the informal reception of the evening. Congressman Springer and nearly all of the Illinois delegation called early, and later in the evening scores of congressmen and prominent people from all parts of the country called to pay their respects.

TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cleveland Will Make the Flying Run To-Morrow.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mr. Cleveland announced this evening the details of his journey to Washington. He will leave Lakewood shortly after noon Thursday, arriving in Washington about 6:30 in the evening. The train will consist of three special cars, Baltimore, Oriental and Monmouth of the Royal blue line, and a baggage car. The train will be made up at Jersey City. The party from New York will consist of Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, E. C. Benedict and the ladies of his family, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, S. M. Williams, second vice president of the Central road of New Jersey, Miss Williams and Private Secretary Robert Lincoln O'Brien. The train will arrive at Lakewood about 11:30 A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Baby Ruth and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman of this place will complete the party. All of the servants will go on the train and the baggage and personal effects which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have at their cottage will be placed on the baggage car. The train will start soon after 12 o'clock.

The train will go over the tracks of the Southern railway of New Jersey to Red Bank, where it will be switched to the main line of the Central railway of New Jersey. No stop will be made until Philadelphia is reached. A change of engines will be made just outside of the city and the train will pass through Chestnut and Arch streets at 3:45 P. M. without stopping. The run from Philadelphia will be over the Baltimore & Ohio tracks to Washington, and no stops will be made unless it is found necessary to change engines in Baltimore. The train is scheduled to arrive in Washington between 6:15 and 6:30. Orders have been issued to have all tracks clear and every precaution will be taken to avoid delays.

KANSAS POPULISTS YIELD.

Their House Unites With the Republican Body.

TOPEKA, March 1.—The Populist house in a body, except those not having certificates from the canvassing board, and four Populists who were unseated, 54 in number, marched into representative hall this morning, headed by Populist Speaker Dunsmore, followed by Populist Sergeant-at-Arms Rich carrying the United States flag. The Populists were quietly received, Speaker Douglass suppressing demonstration on the part of the galleries. The roll was called, and all members holding certificates answered. A few Populists entered their protests against coming into the Douglass house, but all submitted to the decree of the court. An hour was spent drawing for seats.

Speaker Douglass took the floor and introduced a resolution pledging the house, in addition to making all necessary appropriations, to pass laws providing for the election of railroad commissioners by the people, enlarging their powers and enforcing their rulings; providing for a mortgage law with a reasonable right of redemption; for a complete revision of the general statutes of the State; for needed amendments to the statutes relating to assessment and taxation; for the preservation of the purity of the ballot; for the weekly payment of wages; for an appellate court, the judges to be elected by the people, and for the apportionment of the State into congressional districts. Mr. Douglass moved to adopt the resolution under suspension of the rules.

The Populists opposed the resolution, claiming that if the Douglass house had been as industrious as the Dunsmore house the measures provided for in the resolution would now be ready to send to the senate. After much discussion the resolution went over.

The rest of the day was spent in profitless discussion, most of the speeches on both sides being of a campaign nature. The radical measures proposed by both parties, relating to taxation and assessment, the control of railways and insurance companies and the redemption of property sold under foreclosure, will not be acted upon this session.

She Is Still Heavenly.

Boston Courier.

Quester—It's funny how some people's opinions vary. There's Meekleigh, for instance; he was of the opinion that his wife was heavenly before he married her.

Jester—And to a certain extent he has occasion to think so yet.

Quester—In what regard, pray?

Jester—Why, they say "Order is heaven's first law," and it's Mrs. Meekleigh's, too. She doesn't do much else but order, and the worst of it is that he doesn't find it politic to do other than obey.

A Delicate Situation.

From Puck.

Reggy Westend—How do things stand between you and that little Chatfield girl?

Dicky Doubtful—I'm in a wegulah dilemnah! If she wefuses me, I'll want her awfully bad; and if she accepts me I know I'll wish I was out of it!

TO GET relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels take a few doses of Carters Little Liver Pills. They will please you.

NEARLY MISNAMED

The Battle Ship Indiana Almost Christened the Pennsylvania.

IT WAS ALL WANAMAKER'S FAULT.

He Coaxed Miss Jessie Miller to Utter the Wrong Name.

THE YOUNG LADY HALF DID IT.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A very interesting interruption not down on the program for the launch of the war ship Indiana at Cramps' shipyard to-day threw Postmaster General Wanamaker prominently and dramatically before the select few who stood upon the platform occupied by the President and others. Pretty Jessie Miller, daughter of the attorney general from Indianapolis, had been given by one of the Cramps the bottle of champagne covered with gold lace and ribbons. Anxiously she awaited the opportunity to christen this first of America's first-class war ships. At her elbow stood Postmaster General Wanamaker, and now it is a matter of history that Mr. Wanamaker teased the ship's pretty godmother and urged her to christen it by the name of the grand old State of Pennsylvania. Although she would not listen to the smiling tempter, she came very near not saying "Indiana," when the bow began to slide.

ALMOST THE WRONG NAME.

It was about a quarter to 1 when the army of shipwrights began to rain down the finishing strokes upon the iron wedges, which should give the great vessel to the sliding descent and liberate her into her native element. The heavy booming of the hammers arose above the patter of the dancing hail. Charles Cramp glanced anxiously down the settling keel and Miss Jessie grasped nervously her christening bottle.

Suddenly the cry arose, "Now she goes!" A tremble shook the red monster from stem to stern, the hull poised for several seconds, the quiver deepened into a sharp sway, and with a swift sinking the Indiana shot down the slippery ways into the welcoming Delaware.

At the first quiver Miss Miller had lifted the bottle aloft. There was a flash of gold braid and colored ribbons, a crash, a sprinkle of glass, a perfume of champagne on the air, a splatter of white foam on the receding keel.

"I christen thee Penn"——, murmured her tense lips. "I christen thee Indiana!" The last word rang out with a determined little emphasis, to Mr. Wanamaker's amusement.

STORM OF SLEET AND RAIN.

It was in a driving storm of sleet and rain, and with the applause of the President of the United States, three members of his cabinet and 10,000 others following in her wake, the Indiana was launched. The ship took the water like a duck, and with her reddened hull showing in marked contrast against the muddy waters of the Delaware, she was carried far out into the river by the momentum acquired by her passage from the stocks. As the vessel swung broadside on toward the shore the anchors were let go and she rested upon the surface of the water as beautiful a model of marine architecture as ever left a builder's yards. The dull brown iron hull was painted a virginal white to the water line, below which a vivid red reaching of paint like a line of gay bunting ran. The vessel's length along her deck, and above the other flags the stars and stripes flapped and stiffened in the northeast wind. The Indiana, as she lay in her wooden cradle, was nothing but an iron shell and conveyed to the spectator but little suggestion of the terrible engine of war she will be when completed.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

The arrival of the presidential party was the signal for loud and continued cheering. Among the visitors were Senators Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana, in honor of which State the vessel is named. The guests were received in the offices of the company by Charles H. Cramp president; Henry W. Cramp, treasurer, and other officials. The line was then formed and the christening party proceeded to where the battleship lay and took positions on a raised platform at the bow. When the vessel slid into the water whistles shrieked, bells rang and people cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags. This demonstration continued until the ship reached midstream where anchors were dropped. Later the anchors were raised and the vessel was towed to the shipyard.

WILL CUT DEEP.

A Bill on the Stocks to Stop Payment of Voters' Taxes by Candidates.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—Two bills of importance will be introduced in the legislature to-morrow. One will be presented in the house by Mr. Gorman of Clearfield. It is a supplement to the act of 1874, defining the expenses incident to the nomination and election of senators, representatives, State, judicial and county officers. It amends the first section of the act of 1874, extending the provisions of that act to other persons than these officers and to elections held for amendments to the constitution. It covers primary elections and provides that the expenses of a campaign shall be:

For printing and traveling for the dissemination of information; for political meetings, and for the conveying of voters to the polls. No person shall contribute in any way money or valuable things; or make promise of public office before or after an election in aid of the nomination, canvass or election of any candidate for office, in aid of any ticket, or in aid or against the adoption of any amendment to the constitution. All officers elected must swear that they have observed this act. Candidates for the offices mentioned or for congress shall, within 10 days after election, file a statement showing all moneys and valuable things contributed, directly or indirectly, to influence votes. Persons not doing so shall be liable to a fine of not more than $1,000 or one year's imprisonment or both, and if the person be the elected candidate he shall forfeit his office.

Every person paying the taxes of another, or who helps pay the taxes of another, or who makes any payment to enable another person to vote, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment of six months, or both, and the candidate who aids such payments shall, if elected, forfeit his office in addition to the other penalties.

Senator Landis says the act applies to primaries because in many sections victory at the primaries is equal to an election. The provision against paying taxes for voters has been incorporated in bills before this, but was always stricken out.

Another bill to be introduced is the outcome of the conference between the operators and miners of the bituminous districts. The measure represents a victory for the miners. It provides that not more than 20 persons shall be employed in a mine unless there are at least two openings to the surface, exclusive of the furnace slope. After May 30, 1894, not more than 65 men shall be permitted to work in the same air current and 100 cubic feet of air per man must be furnished in non-gaseous mines and 150 cubic feet of air per man in mines where fire-damp has been detected. The liability clause, against which the operators made the hardest fight, is retained, though amended so as to make the fire boss and superintendent personally liable when accidents occur through their negligence. The liability clause heretofore held the operators responsible.

WILL NOT FIGHT TO-NIGHT.

Tom Ryan Sprains His Ankle and Flows Down.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The Ryan-Dawson fight, which was to have taken place before the Olympic club to-morrow night, has been postponed to March 9 on account of Ryan's sprained ankle.

The accident occurred to Ryan last Saturday during a practice with his trainer. The work was fairly hot and in a rush Ryan kicked his foot against a staple on the floor, which was used to fasten a fighting ball. The hurt did not show its true form until yesterday, when the fighter's ankle became swollen and painful.

Dawson took the news of the postponement hard, and turning to Mr. Graney said: "And I sent 2,500 miles to have you in my corner and now the fight caant come off as agreed." Dawson will be brought into the club and weighed to-morrow at noon according to the articles of agreement. Then the terms of the postponement will be finally made known. It is expected that Dawson will insist upon being paid for the postponement.

There goes the first event of the fistic carnival up in smoke. Of course the postponement will not prove very much of an annoyance to most of the visitors to New Orleans, as they undoubtedly intend to remain over for a week to see the two battles before the Crescent City club. It will give three days of fighting next week instead of this. In these days of fakes or alleged fakes, however, the public feel very suspicious. It is doubtful whether the two men will ever meet. A sprained ankle is not healed in a week. It is singular that Ryan for the second time is prevented to meet an opponent by the interference of physical ailment. People are apt to be surprised, to say the least, and those who have money on the fight may even swear. He claims to be a champion, and such individuals of the 140-pound class may be more susceptible to weakening influences than ordinary pugs. But somehow the entire affair looks yellow. On Monday the report went out that Dawson, Ryan's principal opponent, was suddenly taken sick with dysentery in its most aggravating form. It is evident the malady was not strong enough to prevent Ryan's ankle from getting out of plumb. What with manslaughter in the ring, rumors of fakes and downright backdowns it needed only a plague of dysentery and ankle-breaking to relegate glove contests to unpopularity. The turn events have taken in New Orleans are disappointing if not absolutely disgusting.

SIDNEY SOLD.

The Great Stallion Secured by George Hammond For $27,000.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—The sale at Glenville opened this morning with a fair crowd of spectaters but few bidders present. Early in the morning the Sidney colts were shown, and at 10:30 o'clock Auctioneer Ellmonson ordered that Sidney be brought out. The bidding on the stallion was slow. The first bidder was C. F. Emery of this city. His bid was $20,000. Geo. H. Hammond of Detroit bid $25,000, and there the price remained while the auctioneer worked hard and long to raise the price, and finally Joseph Hubinger of New Haven bid $26,000, but when Mr. Hammond came back with $27,000 he dropped out. Mr. Fasig and Judge Green of San Francisco then worked hard to get more money but in vain, and the horse was finally knocked down to Mr. Hammond at $27,000.

Including Sidney, 39 horses were sold, the total amount received for them being $66,605. Among the horses sold were Fron Fron to H. S. Henry, Philadelphia, $3,500; Fausta to Millard Saunders, Cleveland, $2,100; New York Central to H. S. Shultz, Lexington, $1,400.

SAMPLE CHOSEN.

Will Be the Next Department Commander of Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LEBANON, PA., Feb. 28.—Sixteen hundred veterans of the State department of the G. A. R. and 300 ladies of allied organizations filled Lebanon's hotels to overflowing to-day. The city is gay with flags and bunting, and the veterans and their ladies have been royally welcomed, as well as the thousands of visitors attracted by their encampment.

At the afternoon session the names of Thos. G. Sample of Post 128, Allegheny, and James Dennorth of Post 64, Williamsport, were placed in nomination for department commander. Speeches were made in favor of the former by Judge Harry White of Indiana, A. P. Burchfield of the same place, Rev. R. N. Stahl of Scranton and Hon. Thos. G. Stewart, secretary of internal affairs. The vote was then taken amid enthusiasm. The official result cannot be announced before to-morrow, but it is an open secret that Comrade Sample will be the next department commander.

FIRE-PROOF PASTE.

A Material Discovered in Russia Having Peculiar Properties.

Still another process for fire-proofing combustible materials is reported to have made its appearance, this time in Russia. The medium is described as a paste, and is said to have been tested recently with most gratifying results by the Moscow Imperial Society of Agriculture. A shanty was built entirely of straw, and, after being covered with the paste, was subjected to a hot fire, when the straw merely changed from a yellow to a reddish brown color without igniting or even cracking. The imperial society has, it is stated, decided to introduce the use of this new invention throughout the empire, considering that it will prove of the highest value in villages where the houses are, as a rule, thatched with straw, and where fires once started frequently make a clean sweep of the place. The cost of the preparation is spoken of as being very small.

RICH, red blood as naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy, yet efficient.

CLEAR AND SHORT.

That Will Be the Character of Cleveland's Inaugural Speech.

HE WILL STATE THE ISSUES,

And Will Briefly Advert to His Various Lines of Policy.

BROOKLYN MACHINE IS WATCHED.

NEW YORK, March 1.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who has been for several days at Lakewood, N. J., and during that time has had conferences with President-elect Cleveland, writes as follows: "Grover Cleveland's inaugural address as president will contain about 1,700 words, and will be more general than specific in character. Mr. Cleveland has carefully written out what he desires to say, but will speak at the inauguration without manuscript, only referring to topical notes to refresh his memory. The address will express Mr. Cleveland's profound gratitude to the people for the honor thus a second time conferred upon him and belief in the principles upon which he was elected. His utterances upon the financial policy, tariff and economy of administration will be decisive and frank. Confidence in Democratic principles as able to deal with the problems of labor and capital, sectional divisions and political unrest will be expressed. The abolition of federal interference with elections in the States will, it is said, be treated as a recognized decision of the people. The pension department, the new navy, a rigorous quarantine and the regulation of immigration will receive attention. The President may not refer openly to the question of annexation of Hawaii, but will take a conservative stand on the subject not to act hastily.

"Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will go at once to the executive mansion after the inauguration, and not to any private residence, as has been misrepresented. President Harrison has had the White House put in admirable condition. He has been in correspondence with Mr. Cleveland, and the latter greatly appreciates the hospitable spirit which the retiring President has shown for the comfort of the family of the incoming executive.

"Mr. Cleveland's first veto was sent in against the arrangements that he should be driven from the capital to the White House behind four black horses in white harness, with an outrider on each. This did not accord with his Jeffersonian ideas, and the veto on it was quick and decisive. Lieutenant Governor Sheehan has been at Lakewood several days, but did not call on Mr. Cleveland."

Mr. McKelway adds the following: "The deathbed or eleventh hour loyalty of the Brooklyn machine to Cleveland is appreciated at its commercial value here, and whether the Bowne machine will have the courage to keep out of the caucus at Albany or not is watched from here with interest. The policy of going into caucus to save regularity mixed with the purpose to back out or to try to back out of the caucus if anything unpleasant is sprung is regarded here as an endeavor to ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same time. Open opponents within the party will be treated with more preference to nerveless and inveterate self-styled friends. Anti-snapper Democracy ranks high in the quotation of political values here and at Washington now."

She Was Not Ambitious.

Boston Globe.

She (triumphantly)—Some of the greatest women of the world—Harriet Martineau, Sarah Martin, Florence Nightengale, Queen Elizabeth and others—never married. What do you think of that?

He—I think it not unlikely that a woman who wishes to become famous will succeed better without a husband than with one. If you have that ambition I will—er—release——

She (hastily)—Oh, no, no, indeed. I—I hate fame.

Some Catch in It.

Wife—Here's an advertisement in the paper that you'd better look into. It says a man is wanted, and he won't be worked to death, and he'll get paid enough to live on.

Husband—says he won't be worked to death, eh?

"Yes, and they pay enough to live on."

"Huh! Some catch about that."

SWEET SIXTEEN.

I know, fair girl, thy heart is bright,
And joy hath their unnumbered springs,
Time's sunlight, too, is free and light
The blissful sweet love's coming brings;
For now no threat ning clouds are seen
In thy young summer's glowing sky,
And no dark shapes appear between
Thine own and hope's inspiring eye.
While peace reigns in that heart of thine,
And heaven's pure beams about thee play,
Thy songs have now a single theme—
Of childhood's well-remembered day,
Of scenes and hours that never seem
To lose their charm or fade away;
But right on, forward set unchined,
Upon thy heart will come a change
So marvellous, nor understood,
Yet traud with pleasure rare and strange;
But love, the all-ruling, this change to thee,
And all thy songs of love will be!
Then through thy life thy heart will sing,
No doubtful strains born of thy dreams;
But precious love, unaltering,
That chief of joys and best of themes!
For love's no fancy of the eye;
Its birth and home is in the heart
Of gentleness and purity.
For love a home—for love a shrine.
—*D. B. W. in Melbourne Times.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Walter Boyce.....Pittsburgh
Rose Goff.....Pittsburgh
Wm. Bell.....Reserve township
Lydia Helmbacher.....Allegheny
Chas. M. Hofmann.....Natrona
Celia Ouelken.....Natrona
John Fice.....Pittsburgh
Carrie Zerlinger.....Pittsburgh
John A. Zerlinger.....Pittsburgh
Dora Klein.....Pittsburgh
Geo. D. Campbell.....Braddock
Margaret Quinter.....Braddock
John McLaughlin.....Pittsburgh
Jane Smith.....Pittsburgh
John Webster.....Pittsburgh
Ana Robinson.....Pittsburgh
Jas. L. Farley.....Boston
Mary B. Shannon.....Boston
John Wentz.....Pittsburgh
Margaret A. Sandrus.....Pittsburgh
Albert E. Lester.....Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Gartnett.....Braddock
Frederick Lenghorst.....Allegheny
Amelia Kiesel.....Allegheny
Louise Steinmand.....Pittsburgh
Henry Gaiser.....Pittsburgh
Oscar Oldshoue.....Noblestown
Elisabeth Garner.....Noblestown
James Shaffer.....Chartiers township
Josephine Bracker.....Chartiers township
Marcus W. Cheesebrough.....N. Fayette tp
Myrtle M. Crawford.....N. Fayette tp
John Coyne.....Pittsburgh
Susie Eyles.....Pittsburgh
Harry Carroll.....Pittsburgh
Ida Brown.....Pittsburgh
Frank E. Morehad.....Pittsburgh
Birdie B. C. Meumler.....Pittsburgh
Abraham Safrain.....Pittsburgh
Annie Schwartz.....Pittsburgh
John Walker.....Chartiers township
Vinnie L. Boyer.....Chartiers township
Edward Boyle.....Pittsburgh
Jennie Thomas.....Pittsburgh
Robert Merritt.....Allegheny
Elizabeth Bell.....Allegheny
Joseph Goldstein.....Pittsburgh
Amelia Cohen.....Pittsburgh
Robert Gibb.....Homestead
Mary E. Powelson.....Homestead
Robert Shields.....Pittsburgh
Mary Wennagel.....Pittsburgh
Wm. R. Thompson.....Pittsburgh
Catharine Locker.....Pittsburgh
Wm. Albert.....McKeesport
Emma Grotjahn.....McKeesport
Frederick Mazel.....Pittsburgh
Amelia Yeager.....Pittsburgh
Gottfreid Carlson.....McKeesport
Emma Erickson.....McKeesport
Berthold Yaeger.....Pittsburgh
Christina Ummer.....Pittsburgh
John Olsson.....McKeesport
Emma J. Lawson.....McKeesport
Sam Lapira.....Pittsburgh
Clara L. Raskowitz.....Pittsburgh
Louis B. Herforth.....Pittsburgh
Catherine O. Moeck.....Pittsburgh
Michael Wabrek.....Homestead
Anna Salewsalo.....Homestead
Martin Lydon.....Pittsburgh
Bridget Cloonan.....Pittsburgh
Robert Bihler.....Allegheny
Maria Berthold.....Allegheny
John Thompson.....Allegheny
Lizzie Brotherton.....Rochester
George W. Green.....Altoona
Nettie Peyton.....Pittsburgh
Wm. D. Long.....Altoona
Laura M. Hendrick.....Allegheny
Edward D. Shepherd.....Homewood
Caroline Pocle.....Pittsburgh
Franklin L. Gress.....Unity township
Anna M. Brown.....Unity township
Richard M. Walthour.....McKeesport
Blanch Berry.....McKeesport
Samuel Wilkinson.....Pittsburgh
Martha Johnston.....Pittsburgh
Charles A. Cochran.....Allegheny
Clara R. Moorhead.....Pittsburgh
Eugene F. Kilmartin.....Pittsburgh
Anna J. Moore.....Pittsburgh
George West.....McKeesport
Mary Patterson.....McKeesport
John Bauer.....Millvale
Amelia Miller.....Pittsburgh
Crawford Latham.....Turtle Creek
Ella Dryman.....Chicago
Joseph Heavaty.....Allegheny
Anna Gazdekova.....Allegheny
E. L. Erickson.....Pittsburgh
Annie E. Janson.....Pittsburgh
Walter Crilge.....Pittsburgh
Louise Kramer.....Pittsburgh

DIED.

CARRIER—At his late residence, No. 116 Forty-first street, on Tuesday morning, February 28, 1893, at 2:15 o'clock, CHARLES J. CARRIER, in the 34th year of his age.

HUNTER—At her residence, Butler street, Etna borough, on Friday, February 24, 1893, at 11:30 P. M., CATHERINE HUNTER (nee Boyer), relict of Joseph Hunter, in her 80th year.

HARRIS—On Saturday, February 25, 1893, at 12:45 A. M., HENRY HARRIS.

NABEL—On Friday evening, February 24, 1893, at 8:30 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH NABEL, aged 58 years 6 months and 8 days.

WERLING—On Saturday, February 25, 1893, at 1 P. M., at residence, Steuben street, BARBARA (nee Hilz), relict of A. A. Werling, aged 22 years 2 months 21 days.

ANGLIN—On Saturday, February 25, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., JAMES ANGLIN, in the 75th year of his age.

BOEHME—On Saturday evening, February 25, 1893, at 9:20, MADALINE, infant daughter of Alfred H. and Sallie E. Boehme.

BAKER—In Kansas City, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, February 22, 1893, JOSEPH BAKER, in the 27th year of his age.

CAVETT—At the parents' residence, 147 Meyran avenue, Oakland, Friday, February 24, 1893, EDWARD A. COLBY, son of William K. and Elizabeth Cavett, aged 23 years.

DELO—On Saturday, February 25, 1893, at 2 o'clock, ROSA B. DELO (nee Jones), wife of W. H. Delo, aged 28 years and 9 months.

FEELY—On Saturday morning, February 25, 1893, at 10:30 A. M., JOSEPH, son of Michael and Mary Feely, aged 2 years.

FIFE—Suddenly, on Saturday, February 25, 1893, at 7 A. M., GEORGE M. FIFE, aged 22 years 5 months and 24 days.

LAUER—On Saturday, February 25, 1893, CHARLES PAUL, son of J. Albert and Anna M. Lauer, aged 5 months and 10 days.

McKEE—On Friday afternoon, February 24, 1893, at 4:30 o'clock, at her residence, No. 16 Fayette street, ELIZABETH MCKEE, relict of Thomas McKee, in the 86th year of her age; mother of Thomas McKee, special officer of Pittsburgh postoffice.

SEIFRIED—On Friday, February 24, JOHN J. SEIFRIED, son of the late Philip and Mary Seifried, aged 30 years 11 months and 24 days.

SWEENY—On Saturday evening, February 25, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock, EDWARD SWEENY, late of the Fourth ward.

TARPY—On Friday, February 24, 1893, at 5:10 P. M., SUSAN MARY, eldest daughter of the late James and Bridget Tarpy, aged 30 years.

DRHEW—On Friday, February 24, 1893, at 2 o'clock A. M., HUGH, son of John and Mattie Drhew, aged 4 years.

HAGGERTY—Suddenly, on Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 11 A. M., PATRICK HAGGERTY, aged 73 years 2 months and 4 days.

KNOX—Suddenly, by accident, on Friday, February 24, 1893, at 9 A. M., ROBERT KNOX, aged 36 years, a member of Victory Lodge No. 50, Sons of St. George, of Mansfield Valley, Pa.

LOEB—On Friday, February 24, 1893, at 12:10 P. M., MARY LOEB, sister of Mrs. Isaac Adolph.

McCOY—On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 5:40 P. M., ROBERT MCCOY, in his 57th year.

MEANS—On Friday, February 24, 1893, at 8:30 A. M., JAMES F. MEANS, in his 28th year.

McCORMICK—On Friday, February 24, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., MRS. JANE MCCORMICK, aged 90 years.

SCHNEIDER—On Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., PETER SCHNEIDER, aged 68 years and 8 months.

SCHUTTE—Mrs. CAROLINE SCHUTTE, wife of F. A. Schutte, aged 58 years.

ADAMS—On Thursday evening, February 23, 1893, MARTHA ADAMS, in her 67th year, at her late residence, Carnegie.

DORAN—On Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 5 P. M., ELLEN, daughter of Mary and the late John Doran, aged 22 years, at residence corner Fairfield street and Hopkins alley, Southside.

GALLAGHER—On Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 12:30 A. M., JANE GALLAGHER, aged 63 years.

HUNTER—JAMES HUNTER, in the 55th year of his age, eldest son of the late Robert and Phœbe Carson Hunter, at 12:15 A. M., February 24, 1893.

MOORE—At Wilkinsburg, on Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 10:30 P. M., MARY V., youngest child of Wm. and Carrie S. Moore, aged 7 years 1 month 2 days.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian parsonage, Wood street, Wilkinsburg, Pa., on Saturday, February 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private later.

McMILLAN—Thursday evening, February 23, 1893, at 9:45 o'clock, JOHN MCMILLAN, in his 74th year.

BEYL—Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 6 A. M., of diphtheria, CLARE JUANITA, daughter of Lawrence M. and Flora B. Heyl, nee Helfrling, aged 11 months and 12 days.

DAIZELL—Tuesday morning, February 21, 1893, at the residence of General F. H. Dawn, Wyoming, W. Va., JAMES DAIZELL, in the 80th year.

KERR—On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 10 A. M., EMMA, wife of Alexander Kerr, aged 56 years.

LYDON—On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 9 P. M., BARTLEY LYDON, in the 67th year of his age.

SKINS ON FIRE

With agonizing, Eczemas and other Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Pimply, and Blotchy Skin and Scalp Diseases are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure,

CUTICURA

SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier, as well as the new Blood Purifier, and Humor Remedies of modern times, and everywhere.

POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS,

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaister. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

McNEE—On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 2 A. M., at his residence, No. 682 Second avenue, WM. MCNEE, aged 65 years.

JOYCE—On Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 8:30 A. M., NORA, youngest daughter of John and Annie Joyce, aged 1 year 11 months 7 days.

OWENS—On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., Miss JENNIE L., daughter of William (deceased) and Jane Owens, aged 32 years.

OMSLAER—Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., MRS. MARY L. OMSLAER, in her 43d year.

ROUNDTREE—On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, at 10:30 P. M., FRANCIS BURKE ROUNDTREE, son of Patrick and Mary (nee Murphy) Roundtree, aged 14 months, at the family residence, 3926 Howley avenue.

ALSTON—On Tuesday evening, February 21, 1893, at 6:10, ELEANOR SWAN, wife of David M. Alston.

BRADLEY—On Tuesday, February 21, 1893, at 2:30 o'clock A. M., JACOB L. BRADLEY, son of William and Martha J. Bradley, aged 7 years 9 months and 16 days.

CURRY—At McKee's Rocks borough, on Tuesday, February 21, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, VESTA JANET, daughter of G. L. and Clara E. Curry, nee Silk.

HAMBRIGHT—At Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday, February 19, 1893, at 4:20 A. M., Colonel HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT, aged 74 years.

McDONALD—On Tuesday evening, February 21, 1893, at 7 o'clock, MARY MCMAHON, widow of John McDonald, in the 68th year of her

HE'S WELL GUARDED

A President-Elect Is Protected by Detectives During Inauguration.

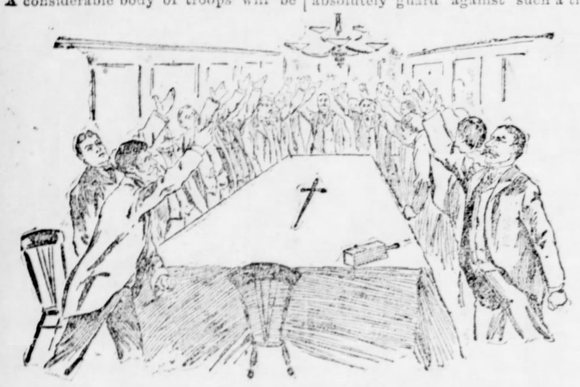
BUT IT IS DONE VERY QUIETLY.

Ex-U. S. Detective Newcome Describes the Methods Employed.

THE CHIEF DANGER FROM CRANKS

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

UNCLE SAM manages most affairs better than do his brothers and sisters who wear crowns, and in no event of national life is his superiority more manifest than when a new chief magistrate takes the staff of leadership from the hand of his predecessor. The nice old gentleman with the red and white striped trousers makes no fuss on such occasions. A proper ceremony there is, and much rejoicing, at least by one-half of his family; but there is no terror in the solemnity, no great display of guns and sabers, no vast and grim armed guard about the incoming ruler. A considerable body of troops will be



PREPARING TO TAKE THE OATH.

in Washington on March 4, and they will doubtless look very well in the parade; but no innocent yokel who stares at them alongside Pennsylvania avenue will be more peacefully employed than they.

Nevertheless, the president-elect will not be unprotected, either during the inauguration or before it, while he makes his little journey to Washington. A number of quiet-looking men will take great interest in his movements without appearing to do so. This is as safe a country as there is in the world, but every land produces its cranks, and it is the part of prudence to be on the look-out for them.

MR. CLEVELAND NOT NERVOUS.

Mr. Cleveland is not a nervous man. He has a due appreciation of his hold upon the people, and has no fear of bombs or plots. True, Mr. Cleveland had a detective escort when he went to Washington eight years ago, and he is said to have expressed much satisfaction with the arrangement then made for his protection. Probably his gratification was largely due to the fact that there was no ostentatious display of the guard. It is not, however, advisable to entirely conceal the presence of the guard. Probably in the case at hand Superintendent Byrnes will send two or three of his best-known men, whose presence will be instantly perceived,

ON THEIR WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

and will exercise a deterrent effect upon crooks—if that is necessary—and upon such cranks as are not entirely out of their heads. They will ride to Washington with Mr. Cleveland. Some other men there will probably be not so well known, and their part will be simply to keep themselves informed regarding the movements of any persons whose conduct may lay them open to suspicion. If an arrest of any suspicious person is made it will be done so quietly that scarcely anybody will know about it.

It is the custom at inauguration time for the chief of the government secret service to call his men to Washington. They are there assigned simply to the duty of finding out anything that may be significant. They have their sources of information, and can learn of the presence of suspicious characters. But their efforts are of secondary importance to those of Colonel William E. Moore, chief of police of the District of Columbia. He is a very efficient officer, and his men are under excellent discipline.

For some months before an inauguration he is in correspondence with chiefs of police and heads of detective bureaus throughout the country, and he secures the services of men who are acquainted with the crooks and cranks of various regions. Every part of the country is thus represented in Washington by a skilled detective. The Pinkertons may furnish a few men; I may be asked to do the same from my agency. I have in my present employ men whose extensive acquaintance with criminals would be of great service on such an occasion. When all are assembled in Washington it is nearly impossible for any person who has ever made himself at all conspicuous by questionable proceedings to be at large during the inauguration exercises. It is the man who never made himself conspicuous who is dangerous; the crank whose mind is now for the first time bent on

LINCOLN WAS HURRIED INTO A CARRIAGE.

mischief. We have no plots in these days in this country; the danger comes from individuals.

GUITEAU NOT SUSPECTED.

Take the case of Garfield's assassination. Nobody knew what Guiteau was going to do. He simply crept up behind the President and fired. It is hard to imagine any protection which could absolutely guard against such a tragedy. It would not have been possible to guess with what intent Guiteau had come to the depot where the crime was committed. The fatal act was done so quickly that a detective would need to be exceptionally alert and speedy to prevent it with his own fire. A man standing quietly in a crowd with a pistol or a boom in his pocket can use it before he can be prevented, even though one man in a dozen of the whole assemblage may be a detective.

But it is exceedingly rare that such cranks fail to betray themselves before the time comes for action. Their nervous manner, their very appearance is a revelation of their designs to the acute detective. Colonel Moore's men will be on the lookout for these fellows, and none of them will be allowed to approach the line of parade or to mingle with any crowd at a reception or the ball.

I have had a good deal of experience in the protection of persons supposed to be in danger of assault. An escort to be efficient need not be large; but its members must be well trained, and must have a thorough system of communication with one another. When I acted as escort to William H. Vanderbilt during the time before he sailed for Europe, in 1882, I had no help but that of a man and a boy, except a couple of watchmen for the house. It was just after the discovery of plots against Cyrus W. Field and William H. Vanderbilt. Infernal machines had been sent to them through the mails. One of them had exploded in a mail sack on the "L" road and had lifted the forward wheels of the car off the track, but had not none as much damage as might have been expected. However, there was no doubt about the designs of the persons sending the machine, and there seemed some cause for alarm.

SOME EXCITING INCIDENTS.

There have been exciting incidents in the secret history of inaugurations, and more than once there is every reason to believe that the life of the president-elect has been preserved by means of the vigilance of his private guard.

But on the whole we have no such record as can be found in the history of any of the South American republics. That section seems to be the hot-bed for conspiracies and plots in the line of politics. But now that the principal actors in the Hayes-Tilden trouble are dead, it is perhaps timely to recall a bit of as yet unwritten history in connection with that time. Few even of Mr. Tilden's best friends were aware that a counter plot had been formed to prevent him from assuming the office of president, even though it is well known now that there was really, to begin with, no plot to seat him.

About 30 well-known Republicans of the East got together during the eventful sessions of the electoral commission, and determined that as it was certain that Mr. Hayes would be declared elected, it would be advisable to insure the carrying out of the acts of that body; and that is why four stalwart Republicans could be seen on guard night and day in Gramercy park, and when occassion demanded at the country home of Mr. Tilden. There was a belief current some weeks before the announcement of the decision by the commission that Mr. Tilden was preparing to go to Washington under cover, and was to declare himself president of the United States. It was absurd, of course, but, nevertheless, there were Republicans who countenanced it, and who were in the counter-plot to defeat it. In fact, the four men who were named to watch every movement made by Mr. Tilden are all alive at this day, and at least three of them are holding government positions.

A THRILLING PLOT.

Of course the most thrilling plot to assassinate a president-elect was that which Allan Pinkerton unearthed in the stirring days of 1861. An Englishman named Webster and the ex-Jesuit priest Howard were the two men who assisted Mr. Pinkerton throughout the long search for facts concerning this most appalling conspiracy. The facts I am going to tell you are from the lips of the men who foiled the Baltimore conspirators.

It was early in February that Allan Pinkerton was sent from the West to look after the interests of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road. He arrived in the Maryland metropolis early in February, 1861, and among the first men he met was a well-known detective to whom he had often given employment in the West. Knowing what an ardent Lincoln man Pinkerton was, he informed him that while "rounding" with the Baltimore "bloods" the night before he had heard a young Southerner announce himself as one of 10 or more who would willingly assassinate Lincoln.

Pinkerton had felt the pulse of that Southern city, and he knew that the sentiment there was ripe for the formation of a conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. He put Webster on the track in one direction, Mrs Warn in still another, but the real work was given to Howard, the ex-Jesuit priest, a man of splendid attainments and absolutely reliable. Howard went into the work with the right spirit.

INGRATIATED HIMSELF.

He was for the time being the most vindictive Southerner to be found in Baltimore, and soon got into the good graces of the most spirited of the young soldiers of that city. He joined their military companies, their clubs, and he was soon head over heels in the conspiracy. A Captain Fernandina, at this time very influential in Baltimore, proved the head and front of the dastardly undertaking. Howard soon enmeshed him and the captain was introduced to Pinkerton, the latter posing as the head of a gang of would-be assassins from New Orleans. Pinkerton has put down the words that Fernandina used, and they show how desperate these men were.

"Lincoln," said he, "shall never be president. My life is of no consequence. I will sell my life for his as Orsini gave his for Italy. You might as well try to blow down the Washington monument with your breath as to change our purpose. Die he must and shall."

It then developed that Colonel Kane, he chief of police, was in the conspiracy. Lincoln was to enter Baltimore from Harrisburg on February 23, via the North Central road. The conspirators were to kill him while going from the Calvert street station to the Washington depot, and as there would be little or no police protection the work would be "dead easy," as they put it. They had even arranged a plot to kill him on the ferry-boat should he come via Havre de Grace. On the 18th day of February Webster and Howard were two of 20 men who were in the "darkened room session." The plan was simple. Fernandina announced that there were 19 white ballots and one red ballot in a box before him. The man who drew the red ballot was to do the killing. No one was to know who drew it. Each was pledged to keep the color of his ballot a secret from even the co-conspirators.

THE PLEDGE OF DEATH.

Then the pledge was taken with hands on the box and on the captain's stiletto, which lay by its side on a small deal table. Suddenly the room was darkened and the drawing began. Each left the room after taking a ballot. Webster and Howard took devious byways to the Pinkerton headquarters, entering about the same time. Each drew out his ballot. They were both red! Here was a climax. Had the conspirators known who they were all the time? The next two days sufficed to clear the mystery. Fernandina, to make sure of the death of Lincoln, had put eight red ballots into the box. So there were six men on duty to do the killing.

Pinkerton felt it was high time to warn Lincoln. The latter had left his Illinois home on February 11, and at this time he was in Philadelphia. There Pinkerton met Mr. Lincoln and Judd, and all the facts were laid before them. Mr. Lincoln was a fearless man, and refused to change his plans.

"I will raise the flag on Independence hall to-morrow, and speak to the Pennsylvania legislature at Harrisburg the next day." On the following day news came from Seward and General Scott hinting at a conspiracy in Baltimore. Lincoln was finally induced to act, and on the evening of February 23 he sat chatting in the hotel with a number of friends.

Excusing himself for a few moments, he put on a slouch hat and made his exit through a side door. He was hurried into a carriage, and the special train, consisting of a car and an engine, was soon speeding on its way to Philadelphia. There the conductor of the regular passenger train had been told to await the arrival of a package of important government documents, of which he was to take personal charge. The wait was long. Finally the Harrisburg train rolled in. Pinkerton put Lincoln into a special car while Ward Lamar, Lincoln's intimate friend, rushed a nearly-bound package of old newspapers into the conductor's hands.

To make sure of the news of Lincoln's departure would not reach Baltimore, all the wires connecting Harrisburg with the rest of the world were cut.

The train rolled into Baltimore while the conspirators were dreaming of the deeds of the morrow. Webster and Howard signalled "All's well" from a point agreed upon in cipher telegrams. At 6 the next morning Lincoln was safe in Washington.

There has been no extensive plot against a president-elect since Lincoln's time. Quietly, without causing any disturbance in the crowds, at inaugural ceremonies—for excitement is always to be avoided—many a queer-looking, half-mad fellow has been taken away, and kept till the ceremonies were over. Doubtless such measures will be necessary so long as cranks exist. But the people may have confidence in the vigilance of the president's guardians.

L. A. NEWCOME.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

An Idea of the Size of the Sun Forcibly Given.

New York Tribune.

Says an amateur in astronomy: "One of the most startling facts that I have learned about other worlds than ours, and one that brings the immensity of the sun before the mind in an impressively practical way, is this: That if the earth were placed at the center of the sun, and the moon should retain the same relative position it now has, the distance from the earth to the moon would be only a little more than half the distance from the center of the sun to its circumference, that is, the entire orbit of the moon, 480,000 miles in diameter, is not much more than half the size of the sun, which is over 860,000 miles in diameter. It seems to me that nothing can convey to the mind an idea of the immensity of some things in the universe and the smallness of others—our earth for example—in a more practical way than this plain statement of simple astronomical facts."

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Beautiful Snow and Base Ball News Do Not Mingle Well Together.

LEAGUE CLUBS BUSY AND IDLE.

Pugilism Will Demand the Attention of the Public This Week.

THREE DAYS OF BIG SLUGGING.

There has been very little stir in base ball last week. Somehow base ball news and snow won't mingle. It is the most natural thing in the world to think, talk and act base ball when the sun shines warm and pleasant even in the heart of winter. But the moment snow heaves in sight the charm is broken, leaving the crank lonesome, with a sense of guilt as if a string had been snapped in Tara's harp. There was plenty of snow last week and a corresponding lack of base ball news. Snow has interfered more or less with base ball during the winter since 1848, but only once did it interfere in summer time. It is on record that on July 4, 1886, a ball game at Leadville between the Leadville and St. Joseph teams was stopped by a snow storm. Spectators and players were driven under shelter for 30 minutes while the blizzard raged.

The Western clubs of the National league are apparently resting from their labors. All of them, with the exception of Louisville, have been very busy getting teams for next season. Pittsburgh was the first to secure players. Almost before last season closed it had re-engaged all of its desirable men. St. Louis followed shortly afterward, but instead of catching its old men the club scooped in a lot of new material. With the exception of Hawke, the pitcher, not one of last season's Browns has signed for 1893. Cincinnati also began dragging in new players, stopping occasionally long enough to capture an old one. Chicago went player-hunting at the beginning of the year and now has quite a force of old and new hands. While the West was diligently bailing up its teams the East, outside of Baltimore, did nothing at all. Washington made an early start, but stopped when it had secured a few new players. New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn hibernated without being inthe least disturbed, and even now have hardly a full team between them. Baltimore, under the direction of Manager Hanlon, went at it early and kept roping in players, but to date has not succeeded in capturing a single one of its old men.

This week will be a lively one among prize fighters and lovers of pugilism. Besides watching the wordy war between Corbett and Mitchell they will be given a chance to see real fights in a padded ring. There will be battles of more or less importance at New Orleans on three days this week, with a first-class wrestling contest thrown in. On Wednesday Tommy Ryan and George Dawson will battle for the welter-weight championship of the world. On Thursday Evan Lewis and Ernst Roeber will wrestle three bouts, preceded by a fight between Billy McMillan and Jack Hines, welter-weights; on Friday will occur the heavy-weight battle between Ed Smith and Joe Goddard. All these events will take place before the Olympic club.

Tommy Ryan hails from Chicago and George Dawson from Australia. They will fight for a purse of $5,000. Ryan has long claimed the welter-weight championship of America. Dawson does not claim to be the champion 140-pounder of Australia, yet the battle on Wednesday is advertised to be for the championship of the world at 140 pounds. As in other matters, Chicago took well care of its champion pugilist, singing his praises loud and long at every opportunity. Ryan has a pretty fair record, his best fight having been with Danny Needham, whom he defeated in 76 rounds. He fought many obscure men, disposing of them in short order. Chicago never failed to send out the news with a great flourish of trumpets, so that Ryan's name soon became as familiar with the sporting gentry as the names of the most prominent pugilists. Two years ago he was matched to meet Needham before the Metropolitan Athletic club of New Orleans. A few days before the date set for the fight Ryan became sick and the affair was declared off. It broke up the Metropolitan club, which went out of existence, leaving the Olympic club master of the field until the organization of the Crescent City club.

Ryan went along swimmingly upon the praises of the Chicago people and developed a swelled head. Last November the Olympic club offered a purse of $3,000 for a fight between him and Tom Williams of Australia. Ryan refused to accept because the purse was not big enough. When Dawson, who came to America last year and whipped two blokes, held in San Francisco, it seems, for the sole benefit of Australians who want to start here with knock-out records, was matched with Doc O'Connell before the California club, Ryan challenged the winner. Dawson won in 20 rounds and the Olympic club offered a purse of $5,000 for Ryan and the Australian. Both accepted. Ryan showed he knew a little something when he turned from Williams and took up Dawson. Tom Williams is the only man who ever whipped Dawson. He is now matched to fight Billy Smith of Boston on April 17 before the Coney Island club for a purse of $5,000. The winner of the battle will surely dispute the claim of the winner next Wednesday to the title of champion, and a hot time among the leading welter-weights may be looked for during the course of the year.

The Lewis-Roeber wrestling match is for a purse of $2,000. It will be the first event of its kind for some time. The Strangler will be at liberty to use his deadly grip, as in the catch-as-catch-can bout nothing is barred. Preceding the wrestling match there will be a fight between Billy McMillan, late of Chicago, and Jack Hines of England. The contestants are welter-weights, and will fight for a purse of $800.

On Friday night the great battle between Ed Smith and Joe Goddard for a purse of $10,000 and a side bet of $2,500 will take place. The men will fight at catch-weight, and the contest may go down in history as a struggle for the championship. Goddard and his friends claim that Corbettt forfeited the title by not accepting Joe's challenge, which was accompanied by the requisite forfeit, and therefore Joe is now technically the champion of America. The struggle on Friday promises to be a bitter one. There are probable not a score of people who believe that Smith will win, or that the battle will last over 10 rounds. Goddard has been prominently before the public for a number of years. He made a reputation as a fighter in Australia, and came here a year ago with a fine record of victories to his credit. His fights in America were not of the most brilliant character. He first met Joe McAuliffe, the worn-out heavy-weight, and it took 15 rounds to whip him. Then he tackled a man named Billy Smith, whom he hammered so brutally that the police stopped the fight. His last fight was with Peter Maher, a man easily whipped by Fitzsimmons, a middle-weight. Last September, it will be remembered, Goddard met Joe Butler, a Philadelphia colored pugilist, and was knocked down in the very first round and narrowly escaped being put to sleep altogether.

Ed Smith has no brilliant record to rest on, but he is looking for one. He is a shifty fighter and as skillful as the best. The only trouble with Smith is his laziness and his liking for ale. These faults marred his training in the past, but at present he is being closely watched and made to go through the chapters without flinching. Besides he is now full of ambition and determined to make the best showing. He is well aware of Goddard's sledge-hammer blows and his ability to take lots of punishment. Smith is active on his feet, and being a splendid boxer will keep out of the way of Joe's blows. In one sense the fight will be between science on one side and brute strength on the other. Smith's friends say that if he holds out 10 rounds he will win, for he possesses a stout heart and skillful hands. His battles with Choynski and Godfrey, which proved disastrous to him, have kept Smith in the background.

J. H. G.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

AN INSTITUTION WHICH CURES MANY DISEASES.

Recommended For Bank Cashiers and Like Individuals.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Entirely unsolicited and without the knowledge of the proprietor I wish to say a few words in regard to the above institution. A year ago when I got my first dose of this "medicine" I was all run down, and my friends had grave doubts whether I would live six months.

I was troubled with headache, chills and fever. I could not sleep except by snatches, and then it was to dream that the police were after me.

I had spells of fainting; my eyesight was blurred; I became so absentminded that I used to walk right past my own house and enter a saloon. On several occasions my wife had to introduce herself before I could recall her identity.

I took pills and liver medicine. I took sarsaparilla and stomach bitters. I consulted Indian doctors and clairvoyants. Nothing seemed to afford me the slightest relief. I finally determined to try an entire change of climate and go to South America. Such a change would have been bad for me, but I was desperate. I had the safe open and was filling a satchel when the watchman of the bank happened along. When he heard of my sad case, he recommended the above home. In this he was strongly backed by 12 eminent citizens and a judge. His honor said that overwork was the cause of my illness, and advised retirement for a number of years to give the exhausted brain a chance to recuperate.

I came to this institution expecting to die within a month, but it wasn't a week before I noticed a change for the better. I found it very quiet and retired. There were no tickers ticking

away to upset my nerves. There were no wine suppers or theater parties. There were no detectives following me about, and faro and poker were strictly tabooed. They keep early hours here. The mush and molasses seem to renew the brain power in a wonderful manner. For the first two or three days I kept looking around for a waiter to give an order for champagne, quail on toast, roast duck and ice cream, but I soon fell into the general routine. Every night for the first week I found myself planning to go out with the boys and paint the town red, but after a few disappointments I put such thoughts behind me.

I have been here only six months, and yet the change is positively wonderful. My liver has gone out of the enlarging business; my eyesight has been restored, my head is clear, and I am not the least bit absentminded. I sleep like a top, eat my full allowance, and my conscience is clear. I have gained so much in flesh that when my late employer was here the other day on a little matter of business he did not know me. I have no groceries, coal or wood to buy; I have no house rent to pay; no tailors or shoemakers send in their bills. Even the doctor and the barber render their services gratis. In brief, I am totally free from all care and expense, and the proprietor has agreed to keep me for 4½ years longer.

This is the first testimonial I ever wrote, and I do this from a sense of duty. What the "medicine" has done for me it will do for others. Cashiers, confidential clerks, paymasters and all others afflicted with the ailment which was hastening me to the silent tomb need no longer despair. I guarantee a perfect cure in each and every case. If one "dose" does not do it, two or three doses certainly will.

M. QUAD.

CLOSING WORRIES.

Questions Which Fill President Harrison's Days With Disquiet.

BOTH AMBITIOUS AND STUBBORN.

Why He Is So Anxious That Hawaii Should Be Annexed at Once.

HIS OPPOSITION TO A BOND ISSUE.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There are two great questions which fill the closing days of President Harrison's administration with disquiet, perhaps with bitterness. One is the annexation of Hawaii, the other the deplorable state of the government's finances. The President's attitude on each of those questions is a puzzle to most people. It does not seem at all in keeping with his course during the preceding portion of his administration, when as a rule he was cautious, conservative and full of common sense. In dealing with the important questions mentioned, he has been impatient, precipitate and headstrong. He wants Hawaii annexed off-hand, without due deliberation; and he refuses to allow the secretary of the treasury to take measures which the latter regards as legal and absolutely necessary to safeguard the interests of the government and dissipate the alarm in financial circles.

The secret springs of the President's action in these matters are to be found in traits of his character of which the public has heard little. Mr. Harrison is intensely ambitious. He has a profound belief in himself. He is consumed with a desire that his administration shall live in history as one of the great ones of the country. He is proud of his distinguished ancestry and historic name, and wishes to prove himself worthy of both. More than this, he desires to add new luster to the name he bears and go down to succeeding generations distinguished from his grandfather as Harrison the Great. That a man of such apparent coldness, self-possession and critical common-sense should be secretly dominated by sentiments of this kind may seem preposterous. But those who know him best, and have known him through life, say it is all true. He has an abiding fear that his grandfather's reputation may overshadow his own, that he may become eclipsed in the historic perspective by the broad-brimmed hat of Old Tippecanoe.

BELIEVED IN HIMSELF.

He believes he has given the country a great civil administration. He believed he had been so able and admirable a president that up to late last spring he looked for a nomination without question or contest. He thought it was his simple due and felt it beneath his dignity to bestir himself in the matter. He trusted the people to recognize his commanding merit and demand his nomination so emphatically and universally that dissenting voices would not venture to murmur. And it was not until many rude shocks were given to his vanity that he awoke to the real condition of affairs. Then his ambition became alarmed and he began the struggle which culminated at Minneapolis. The overwhelming defeat of November fully aroused him to the fact that the people did not regard his civil administration as a supreme success. And now that he is in the last days of his public career, all his ambition rushes back on him reinforced by fear and he is hot with a feverish desire to make his administration memorable by adding a new territory to the Union and planting the stars and stripes 2,000 miles out in the Pacific. It is a picturesque thing to do, and if it is done the historian of the future will dwell on it as making a new era in the foreign policy of the great republic.

Harrison is eager to give the historian of the future the opportunity to dilate on this new departure, which to men of a more sober way of thinking opens up a prospect of foreign complications for the country so ominous of danger that they shrink back from it with strong distrust. They see nothing substantial to be gained and much to lose by the annexation of Hawaii. But Harrison is dazzled by the promise of personal fame which will cluster about his name in the future if he can signalize the close of his administration by bringing under the protection of the flag those distant Pacific isles renowned in song and story.

He has hurried all the proceedings with this object in view and is said to be sadly disturbed by the delay in ratifying the treaty of annexation in the senate. He wants the whole matter settled before he quits forever the executive chamber, but it is very doubtful if in this matter as in so many others he does not meet disappointment.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

In the matter of relieving the financial condition of the government his pride again holds him to a course that wisdom and experience condemn as wrong, in view of all the circumstances. It is gall and wormwood to Harrison to have to acknowledge to the world by an official act in the last days of his term of office that his administration has in time of peace brought the treasury to practical bankruptcy. The government's store of gold has fallen dangerously low. What the causes may be that have produced this result it is useless to inquire. The hard fact stands that the gold reserve is lower than it has been before in years, and that a feeling of dangerous insecurity pervades financial circles in consequence. According to the view of Mr. Harrison's secretary of the treasury and of financiers there is but one way to relieve the situation. That is by issuing more bonds. But to issue bonds would be to increase the national debt, which all previous administrations since the war have slowly but surely reduced. Therefore Mr. Harrison, to save his administration from what he regards fiscal disgrace, stubbornly refuses to assent to the issue of bonds, preferring rather to subject the country to the danger of a financial panic.

He is reckless of what may come after him. He does not care what the new Democratic administration may have to do in the desperate attempt to save the country from the consequences of his blunders and his party's crimes. He has set his pale, thin lips in prohibition. Somehow the treasury must find makeshifts till the 4th of March so that the last days of Harrison the Great may not become of odious memory because of an increase in the public burdens.

Turning to another aspect of the Hawaiian business, Prince David of the Kanaka royal family has had life made made quite interesting for him since he came to Washington with the representatives of the deposed queen. In a way the prince has been a good deal of a lion, especially among the "boys." He is an unpretending young man of a soft, light brown complexion, and commonplace habiliments. No outward display of his princely station is visible on his person, and in Washington he is in hourly peril of being taken for a native "coon" of the better class. He was brought up as a guest to the Press club a few nights ago and there treated to an experience that no doubt gave him a better idea of American disregard for the claims of royalty than he would get almost anywhere else on the continent. He was safely convoyed by Commissioner Newman, but speedily ran afoul of an irreverent Pacific coast newspaper man who quickly established an *entente cordiale* in true Western style. After a little general talk about Washington the newspaper man got down to business by remarking nonchalantly:

"Well, prince, doesn't it strike you that the prince business is getting to be a mighty uncertain way to make a living these days?"

Prince David smiled good humoredly and admitted that it was.

"Now, old boy," the newspaper man continued, with an air of kindly consideration, "if you find yourself out of a job in the next few weeks, just come right back here and you won't have any trouble getting a job."

The prince smiled again and expressed his gratification at the pleasing assurance.

"Yes," continued the newspaper man, "come back and settle right down here. I know a dozen barber shops in town where there are wide, yawning vacancies waiting to be filled by bright young fellows like yourself. And I know there wouldn't be a bit of prejudice against you just because you happened to begin life as a prince."

Prince David knew enough of Pacific coast humor to take it all in good part, and only smiled more broadly than before. If he felt at all hurt no doubt his wounds were quickly healed by listening to the strains of a brand new march written on the spot in his honor by the composer-laureate of the club, and entitled with diplomatic delicacy, "The Anti-Annexation Anthem."

SPLAIN.

A LOYAL KENTUCKIAN.

Wouldn't Admit There Was Any Better Land to Be Found.

Chicago Tribune.

Proctor Knott used to know an old headstone cutter up in the Kentucky mountains who made his living by chiseling epitaphs of more or less truthfulness about misguided people who would leave the Blue Grass regions for a bourne whose climate and products are not so justly celebrated and well known. This fellow had a stock of machine-cut headstones bearing the same regulation inscription:

> Sacred to the Memory of
> Who Died ——,
> Aged ——.

One day a widow called for a stone, but having a little more style than the average mountaineer, she required something poetic and pathetic.

"Well, mistress, reckon we've as fine as they is, and we can put on a little extras ef ye pay for 'em. How would ye like

"'Gone within the gates ajar?'"

"No, that wouldn't suit. Too common. I think you can make it 'Gone to a better land.'"

The old fellow looked in amazement and indignation.

"Ma'am," he said sternly, "I've been cutting 'em for 30 years, and I've told some mighty big ones in that time, but I don't put'no such stuff as that on a stone for no one. Gone to a better land! By gosh, they ain't no better land than old Kaintuck, and I won't say they is for no price."

A DESTRUCTIVE HORSE.

It Has a Penchant For Destroying Articles of Clothing.

Boston Traveller.

A horse owned by a farmer who lives in the vicinity of this city has a great fondness for getting hold of a garment and tearing it to pieces in the same manner that a young dog would—that is by placing his fore feet on the article and then catching hold with his teeth and tearing away until the cloth is in shreds. One day recently the owner of the animal bought a new overcoat made of fine beaver cloth. Arriving home he took off the overcoat and inadvertently laid it on the seat of his wagon while he unhitched the horse. He had finished his work of unhitching all but removing the harness when a sudden call from the house caused him to leave everything and go there. He forgot to tie the horse. His dismay may be imagined when on returning he found the horse engaged in destroying his new garment. Before he could rescue it it was minus a sleeve and had a big piece torn out of the back.

RETROUSSE NOSES.

They Sometimes Prove Mascots to Their Lucky Owners.

A popular tone of discussion which agitates the female breast is a discovery by a Philadelphia savant that among debutantes girls with retrousse noses marry sooner than young ladies with features of the Greek or Roman type. This learned man appears to have spent several years in looking up noses, and he has got them classified with the exploits performed by each. There is something plausible in his philosophy. The fortunate owner of a nez retrousse is apt to be bright, good-tempered, espiegle and full of fun. These attributes have always been fascinating to the male, who is generally a sour, morose being. Thus the Philadelphian may be right. If statistics prove that he is, it will be in order for some professor of toilet to invent a machine for uplifting the end of the Grecian nose. To a competent mechanic the invention would present no difficulty, and it could be worn at night, as a substitute for the old nightcap.

The New Dentist Didn't Stay.

From Judge.

Red Roaring Ralph (the first patient)—Looka here, young feller! I ain't a-goin' to take any of yer gas or things. Now jest go ahead an' extract that fang, an' if yer hurt me any I'll drill yer full o' holes.

WHY JANE THE COOK LEFT.

Mr. Bowser Thought It Was Because of His Wife.

FOUND OUT IT WAS HIS OWN FAULT.

Some Disagreeable Truths Told Him by the Servant.

BUT HE KEPT THE FACT TO HIMSELF

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

"Eh! What's this? Have we had a fire in the house?" queried Mr. Bowser as he returned home the other evening and noted a certain confusion about things in general.

"Nothing has happened," replied Mrs. Bowser, "nothing except the cook demanded her pay this afternoon and walked out."

"What? Another change? Another girl driven out of the house to save her self-respect? Mrs. Bowser, if you were the last woman on the face of the earth I would not work for you for $5,000,000 a week."

"What have I done?" she calmly asked.

"What have you done?" he shouted. "Why, you've gone around with your nose in the air and lorded it over that girl until she felt obliged to leave.

"IT'S ON YOUR ACCOUNT, SIR."

That's about the 14,000th girl you've trampled into the earth in the last 10 years. It's a wonder you can get a girl to stay in your kitchen half a day."

"Jane had no fault to find with me."

"She hadn't, eh? She was probably afraid to say her life was her own. Mrs. Bowser, I'm no man to interfere with domestic matters, but when we change cooks about every fourth day for 10 consecutive years it strikes me that there must be something radically wrong in the management. Up to this time I have refrained from saying a word, but I now feel it my duty to interfere. I can't understand what you hoped to gain by driving Jane out of the house."

"I didn't. I not only asked her to stay on, but offered to increase her wages."

"If you didn't drive her out of the house, then who or what did?" demanded Mr. Bowser.

"She said she was leaving on your account."

"W-what? Mrs. Bowser, this is no time for joking. This has become a very serious affair.

"Yes, I know. She is to come back for her wages. That's her at the door now. Perhaps you'd better go down and question her."

"Ah! So I will. It will be the best way to arrive at the truth."

Mr. Bowser descended to the basement and opened the street door. It was Jane, the cook. It struck Mr. Bowser that she had a heartbroken look, and his voice was very sympathetic as he began:

"We were just talking about you, Mrs. Bowser says you have left the place."

"Yes, sir. I wouldn't work in this house for $10 a week," replied Jane.

"She was continually nagging and bossing and walking on you, I suppose? That's exactly her style."

"Who do you mean, sir?"

"Why, Mrs. Bowser, of course. I was just telling her that her management of servants was"——

"Mrs. Bowser had nothing to do with my going, sir!" interrupted Jane. "It's on your account, sir! I've been cooking for 15 years, and I can tell you I never worked in a worse place. It's find fault at breakfast, growl at lunch and kick at dinner, and I wonder that any cook will stay a week!"

"I find fault? I growl? I kick?" repeated Mr. Bowser in great surprise.

"Yes, sir. There's not a man in town to compare with you. You eat more than two ordinary men, but you must first kick about everything. You haven't sat down to the table since I've been in the house that you didn't growl about something. Your wife—your lady—has to put up with it, but I don't, and I won't! You owe me $8 balance, and I've come for it!"

"And you—you left on my account!" gasped Mr. Bowser as he began to grow pale.

"Yes, sir, as all the others probably have and will! Your wife is a good mistress, sir, but no girl will stand your meddling and fault finding."

"Then Mrs. Bowser's domineering way and total lack of executive management did not drive you out of the place?"

"She never domineers, sir, and no house is managed better. I'm sorry for the poor lady!"

"Ha! You are inclined to be impudent!"

"I'm inclined to tell the truth, sir. I've come for my money."

"Well, there it is, and I might as well have thrown it into the fire. You were the poorest cook we ever had and also the most wasteful. I am very glad of the opportunity to better myself!"

"And so am I, sir!"

Mr. Bowser uttered a snort or two and walked upstairs. Mrs. Bowser was waiting for him in the back parlor, and as he entered and dropped into a chair and picked up a paper she asked:

"Well, did you find out why Jane left the place?"

"Jane? Jane? Have you had a person in your employ named Jane?"

"Why, Jane the cook!"

"And what have I to do with Jane the cook, or Sarah the second girl, or Molly the nurse, or any other servant in the house? I see people around here, and I infer that you have engaged them. I incidentally hear of their leaving, and I take it for granted that your incapacity as mistress of the house is the cause of it. Things have drifted to a point where no change can be hoped for, and I shall continue to suffer in silence—suffer and make no sign, Mrs. Bowser."

And he sighed and suffered and grew red and white by turns until poor Mrs. Bowser began to wonder if he wasn't an abused husband and entitled to public sympathy.

M. QUAD.

It seems almost trite to say that the tendency of the average girl in the present age is to superficiality, but it is so unmistakably the case that one cannot help noticing it now and then even with the fame of Vassar and Bryn Mawr ringing in her ears. The girl who goes through one of these colleges is not of the average type. She may be an earnest student, a decided thinker, with "osophies" and "ologies" asserting themselves in every pert curl, and with mathematics peeping out from the glances of her pretty eyes and the rosy curves of her lips. She may be otherwise, but whatever she may be, she is generally charming, and her study has not detracted in the least from the dainty femininity which is her greatest attraction, but all the same she is not the type we meet every day, as we struggle on through the clouds and worries of life.

The "average" girl is the one who went to a private school in her childhood and was "finished" in some "boarding school," which possibly reared a stately stone front and called itself a college, but it was in reality only a sort of developing place for the "middle" girl, with her slender, girlish form and unavoidable awkwardness of demeanor, with the gracious miss who makes a triumphant debut into her world the season after her graduation day.

Now, in these schools literature is taught as one of the necessities of polite education. The authors whose names are enrolled on the fragile parchment of worldly fame are delineated with their works in the least possible way, and poetry is touched upon occasionally. Probably while her laurels are unfaded she may remember all this, but seven out of every 10 girls could give a complete list of writers of any nationality after they leave school, and it is almost invariably the rule that the other three girls have kept up their study in the year or have become so thoroughly familiarized through active reading that the names of writers seem to them like those of close friends.

Now what is the reason of this? The life of a society girl is not so absolutely filled up with dancing and bonbons that she could not devote a little to keeping bright the knowledge which she brought away from school. The name of the last new play will likely be known by her, but seldom the writer of that play. She cannot place a quotation or a character from a book which has become traditional; she can seldom name the principal incidents of even one of Dickens's or Thackeray's works, which are the bread of the literary student. The reason for all this is that her tastes are rather to the surface skimmings of life than to the rich lore which is found beneath by an earnest seeker. The next ball, the last musicale, the newest fashion of corsage flowers, or the last importation of poodles is probably what fills her mind so that even the magic song of Tennyson cannot find an echo.

And still what is the use of murmuring about it all? She will not change her ways, you may scold and lecture as you will, and though she may look repentant for a moment, she will smile sweetly when you have finished and ask if you have seen the lovely new silks downtown, or what you think of the cotillion favors. The average girl is superficial, coquettish, a trifle vain, perhaps, but all the same you can't resist her, and all you can do is to laugh, stifle a sigh for what might have been, and carry your lecture away with you.

The first of these dresses is of plaid cheviot, with jacket and collar of navy blue velvet, the collar having a plaited muslin border; belt and loops of velvet ribbon; chemisette front of pale blue surah. A plain cloth dress is shown on the left, the trimming being banda of braided work, and on the right is a dress of gray serge, with bands of navy ribbon or velvet. Any of these dresses would be serviceable and effective, and all are of approved pattern for spring wear.

CARE OF THE LIPS.

How They May Be Made Rosy and Attractive With Attention.

The rosy lips of lovely woman have been sung about by poets of all ages. The Cupid's bow in dainty curves has always been symbolical of a perfect mouth, and lips most kissable have never been represented as other than pink and perfect.

No other portion of the face, however, so quickly responds to symptoms of ill-health in the body as do the lips. Fever blisters are the disfiguring reminders of a cold: dry, broken, or bloodless lips show that one is out of sorts, even more certainly than heavy eyes or dejected mien, and it is a woman's duty to endeavor to restore them to their soft, rich redness, which is the outward and visible sign of good health.

To do this the general system must be toned up, diet regulated, and a regular house-cleaning gone into; but there are certain defects of the lips that can be overcome without all this trouble, because they arise from a woman's own fault. Many of us, from nervousness or habit, have a way of biting our lips which will surely result in swelling, bruise or dryness that is both uncomfortable and unpleasant to look at. Therefore, the first step is to break off so pernicious a practice by watching oneself very carefully. Next, anoint the poor, bruised members with some healing salve of a pure make, and if this is done carefully and regularly the lips will soon assume that clear rose hue, which is supposed to be brought straight from Cupid's gardens, and if the outline has not been irretrievably spoiled by the biting process, it will become more clear and distinct. Everyone may not possess the "rounded bow" of the novel heroine, but every woman should have at least a mouth which is not repulsive, and when this result is so easily obtained it is surely worth trying for.

Something New in Lamp Shades.

Philadelphia Times.

This dainty bit of house decoration is in pink silk, with sprays of apple blossoms carried carelessly from one section to another. The edges are finished with fine lace put on very full.

Lemon Juice.

Lemon juice is far more refreshing and healthful than vinegar in preparing cold slaw, and it is the same with sliced tomatoes. The tomatoes ripe and sliced, with salt between and fairly drenched in lemon juice, make a most delicious relish. Very hot water—about half a cup—with the juice of a lemon and a trifle of salt added every particle of dust and dirt can be removed. A comb is seldom necessary if the hair is carefully brushed; if used at all the comb should be a coarse one.

A fine comb irritates the scalp to a hurtful degree, and it is quite apt to break and split the hair. Brush the hair for five minutes before retiring at night, braid it loosely and permit it to hang. Never sleep with hairpins in the hair.

The hairpins to use are made of bone, amber or tortoise shell. Coarse, sharp pins cut and tear the hair and should never be used. It is an old-time saying and well worth a trial, that "100 strokes of the hair brush every night will make one's hair like silk."

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POOR ECONOMY.

Small Stints Which Are Practiced by Young Housewives.

When a woman tries for the first time to be specially economical she generally runs the plan to extremes, so that it becomes rather a curse than a blessing. Small denials in the home are practiced, with nothing to make up for them except the excuse of "trying to save." It is, of course, a laudable thing to try; but the pity is that so few know how to try it in the right way. Health first of all, and after that comfort should be considered. The numberless little ways in which an economical plan may be furbished so as to be invisible to a stranger's eyes should be second nature to a woman of even ordinary womanly inventive fact. And after all, unless there is real necessity, the middle path between extravagance and stinginess is always best.

There is no economy in doing without a servant in order to put away the money for a new gown. You will be too tired to wear it. There is no economy in shutting up the best part of your house and keeping your dear ones in gloomy rooms because the others must be kept in readiness for company. What more honored guest could you entertain than husband and children? Do you skimp the body to fatten the bank book? Doctors' bills run up more quickly than those of butcher or baker. Remember this, and be a wise little woman, practicing true domestic economy in real saving, but not by bringing discomfort to yourself and your dear ones by a foolish system of pinching and contriving that will wear you out body and soul.

DUSTING A ROOM.

An Important Part of Housework Which Is Often Neglected.

It may seem that the subject of dusting is worn nearly threadbare by this time, but the importance of thoroughness in this respect cannot be too often impressed upon the housekeeper. Although to many people the dusting of a room is a very easy matter, to do this work well requires both time and patience. There is no part of the housework that is so often carelessly done, and there is no part that should be done so well. Some women who pose as excellent housewives are anything but thorough when dusting; they seem to think the time wasted spent in this work, and consequently hurry through it as fast as possible. With a feather duster or a cloth they switch off the dust, going from one thing to another, until all the articles are gone over; then the door is closed and the room is supposed to be in the best of order.

On entering later in the day they are surprised to find the furniture covered with dust, and they wonder where all the dust comes from. If they would think awhile they would surely know that the dust they switched into the room is bound to settle somewhere, and, of course, the furniture will hold the largest share. There is an old saying that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and in nothing is this more applicable than in dusting.

FIREPROOF FINGERS.

A Useful Instrument Which a Frenchman Has Invented.

French ingenuity has evolved the simple but very useful little culinary article shown in the following illustration. It may be called an auxiliary hand, or cooking nippers. Its adaption to many uses in the kitchen will readily be suggested to the intelligent housekeeper. For taking viands from hot ovens or for removing or examining eggs, vegetables, etc., in boiling water it is especially useful. It may be made of steel, plated with nickel or silver, or of copper or any other suitable metal.

AN ARGUING WOMAN.

She Can Make a Household Miserable and Be Perfectly Satisfied.

The woman who enjoys arguing most is she who revels in the sound of her own voice and will take up the cudgels for or against, regardless of any truthful convictions, but simply for the sake of an argument. If you say it rains she will contend that the sun shines gloriously; if you are warm she is cold, and vice versa. She is like a cat whose fur is continually rubbed the wrong way, and one never hears a purr, but a constant snarling and yowling issuing from her lips.

Discussions are useless in many cases, and frequently lead to bitter quarrels. The woman who says "I think you are mistaken," and goes no further when she sees the spirit of opposition rising fiercely in rebellion is wiser than she who contends to the last, embittering those of contrary views and becoming herself worn out in the struggle. If you are right time will prove it, and life is too short to endanger friendships by wordy wars that seldom, if ever, result satisfactorily.

For Rainy Days.

When meditating a trip on a rainy day it is a wise plan to rub the shoes with a waterproof mixture, which will make them soft, pliable and hardy. A very good recipe for this is an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted over a slow fire with a half pint of oil. Be cautious with the turpentine. This mixture may be applied often, and will be found really excellent.

His Cup of Joy Was Full.

From Judge.

"There is one thing I have been keeping from you, dear," she murmured as she nestled in his arms, "but I think you should know it before we are married. I cannot darn socks."

"Then, my, darling," he cried, wrapping his arms twice around her heaving form, "You are indeed mine. This was all I needed to complete my great happiness."

IT IS LOVE BEHIND IT ALL.

Fashions Meant to Keep Up Regard of Men For Women.

WHAT WILL COME WITH APRIL POSIES.

Ellen Duse Wearing Some Pretty Gowns and Wraps.

NEW DRESSES BROUGHT BY EACH STEAMER

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—When I get tired of fashions I have only to think it's love that's behind them and then I am reconciled. The love of the mother for the child, the love of the lover for the maiden, the love of the husband for the wife—love and the love of love are the determining motives of clothes.

My friend came in to see me yesterday and I thought as I looked up from my desk and saw her, "her husband likes her in that gown."

My friend looks as young as she did before she was married. Most women don't, you know. She looks happy, and that makes her better than beautiful. My friend sat down by me in an odd cloth frock that looked as if it were shaded velvet until you had considered it sufficiently to discover that it was wool, darkening and brightening from cream to brown. This frock, which I was so sure my friend's husband fancied, was made with a full skirt, which was fitted prettily around the waist and over the hips, but flared at the bottom like the umbrella from which it took its name. Its waist was short and a band of golden brown velvet ran about it in a narrow fold. A little Eton jacket of velvet came down over the bodice, with an edge of narrow fur and a slashing up behind. The sleeves were huge puffed ones, with brown empire cuffs, above which were bands of brown bear's fur. Over the bodice and the jacket came a big military cape of shaded brown velvet, edged with fur, with a full Medici collar coming up about the brown hair.

My friend wore a brown hat and brown gloves; her eyes are brown, but her life so far is rose colored. Don't you enjoy happy people?

If you do you ought to like hearing about the gowns of Eleanor Duse. The days when that most successful individual, though, to be sure, success doesn't always breed smiles, appeared as the "Camelia lady" in only one white frock are far past now. She indulges not in one dress, but in an immense variety of white and colored raiment, which the fashionables of New York go to look at and copy.

One of Duse's gowns is a shimmering silvered-colored empire frock, with a dark blue velvet bodice laid in folds in the back and finished in front with an empire belt and a huge white empire bow. Puffed white empire sleeves are accessories to a robe that may not sound effective in theory, but that in practice is assuredly most successful.

Another of Duse's successes is a dark blue green cloth frock with a deep band of white cloth about the hem worked with emeralds and turquoises. Below this band is an edge of seal fur. Like the other, this is an empire frock, for Duse lends aid and countenance to the forlorn hope that still bands itself against the crinoline. The skirt comes a full handbreadth above the waist, and the short bodice is ribbed blue green plush with huge revers and enormous puffed sleeves. A dainty pale blue silk chemisette with a fussy fur collar under the ears finishes—with a fur belt—a quaintly unique combination.

I saw Duse on the street Saturday in a mantle as unusual as any of the stage costumes. It was a half-long, half-fitted black silk wrap, with a double Watteau plait in the middle of the back, set upon a pointed cape, and spreading out as it descended. In front it was cut like a plaited pelerine, and, front and back both, it was trimmed with long-haired Angora fur. The mite of a bonnet worn with it was a black silk Alsatian bow, and it was nothing more. Duse wore and carried large yellow tulips, and like the friend whom I like to talk about, she stepped briskly and looked happy.

Everybody likes the time of jonquils. The milliners put them in their windows. Then you can study flowers real and flowers French, not while you wait, but while you walk along.

Jonquil yellow is the spring color; yellow and peachy pink and turquoise blue and your fill of greens. Gold and garnets and emerald and topaz by the double handfuls we fling at our dresses, in color if not in substance of gems. There's in the air an odd sense of "letting go," of flinging off restraint. If the crinoline is coming and the chignon, if a revolution in dress is impending, why as to minor matters need we care? And so we seem to say to ourselves, "We have for years been afraid of color, but down in our hearts we love color, and color we are going to wear.

The model dresses brought into port by every steamer that brings the dressmakers home from Paris for the Easter campaign are curious to see. Stiffened and staring at the bottom, not demanding "25 yards of silk for your skirt, ma'am," but full enough to have been regarded three months ago as museum oddities, they draw the eyes and the exclamations of every woman who has the entree of the modistes' sancta sanctorum in these Lenten hours before the joy bells ring out.

A high priestess of costume was discoursing to me yesterday. Two dummy figures stood by her, one on either hand. "We have this," she said, turning to a gray silk Empire frock, straight and clinging, "and this," letting her face shine upon a gown of the same material, flounced, full, flaring. "The straight skirts were graceful," she continued, "but—"

"Were?" I queried.

"Yes, were; the passee is always the unbeautiful. Full skirts are, and therefore full skirts are right; that is the logic of the situation. In fashions there's no party that's 'again the government.' As to how extreme the legislation will be—two or three weeks now will tell."

Two or three of this autocrat's embodied commands are worthy of consideration. It was permitted me to look at a tarlatan evening frock—does not the very name "tarlatan" tell you of many things that are coming? Skirt over skirt this mass of cobwebs or cloud fleece was flounced from the waist to the ground. No hoop skirt that ever was worn, outside of Leech's caricatures, could have added much to its swell or to its serene circumference. Pale gold in color it was a great swirl of sunshine.

Another ball frock of silk gauze, I believe, started blue at the bottom, proceeded with pink and then with gold and white, until its half dozen diaphanous skirts were shot through and through with all the hues of the rainbow. Tied up as it was with glittering sarcenet ribbons it sparkled and dimpled like a dream of fairyland.

A Japanese silk frock was another new thing in evidence. It had a pale peachy pink skirt, 12 yards round, and trimmed with a curtain flounce of lace after a fashion 30 years ago familiar. It had short paniers, for the hoop skirt is not by any manner of means the only possibility, and a train of figured pink and blue silk, gold embroidered. The bodice had a deep neck opening edged with a lace flounce and wide puffed sleeves.

A costume, not for moneyed extremists, but for the average individual, was of blue green ribbed cloth, showing light and dark on the ridges and in the shadows. A rose quill of black ribbon ran about the hem and measured its 10 yards' circumference. A horsehair stiffening with two steels at bottom gave the quilling a chance to see and be seen. The plain bodice was slipped under a round waistband and trimmed with bretelles of quilling. Leg o' mutton sleeves.

Another afternoon dress was of light gray drawn crepe with a deep flounce of gold and black, and above that several rows of gold embroidery. The circumference of this skirt was 10½ yards, and like the other it was spread with two steels. The merry war against hoops is amusing. If fashion is downed it will be for the first time. And legislative enactments are quite as likely to spur women on to the formation of crinoline defense leagues as to swell the ranks of the anti-crinoline crusade.

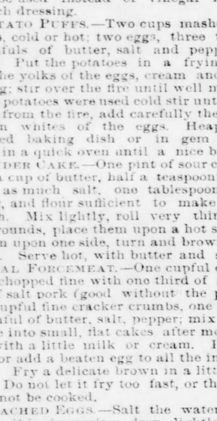
One thing is certain. The full skirts are shorter and so pretty feet, or what is more to the point, pretty boots, are getting a better show. Would be, that is, if the weather were better; but with the streets knee deep in slush, between drabbled skirts and clay incrusted shoes, it is precious hard to choose.

Easter will continue the reign of the picture hat; this is a pleasanter subject and prediction is safe and easy. Keep your eye on ribbons.

ELLEN OSBORN.

TWO ELABORATE AFTERNOON COSTUMES.

THE LAST STRAND OF THE EMPIRE GOWN.



A SPRING COSTUME.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Ready Recipes For Daily Use in the Kitchen.

SARDINE SALAD.—Boil six eggs very hard. Carefully remove the sardines from one large box, take them one by one on a plate, remove the skin and tail, split them, take out the backbone and scrape the dark portions from the interior of the fish. Break up the meat with a fork and mix it with two cucumbers sliced very thin. Before slicing, split the cucumbers lengthwise into four sections. Chop the eggs very fine, scatter them over the salad, turn the whole over once or twice, then serve with French dressing or Mayonnaise. Add pepper and salt to taste. Lemon juice may be used instead of vinegar for the French dressing.

POTATO PUFFS.—Two cups mashed potatoes, cold or hot; two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Put the potatoes in a fryingpan, add the yolks of the eggs, cream and seasoning; stir over the fire until well mixed. If the potatoes were used cold stir until hot. Take from the fire, add carefully the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Heap on a greased baking dish or in gem pans. Bake in a quick oven until a nice brown.

SPIDER CAKE.—One pint of sour cream, half a cup of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, as much salt; one tablespoonful of sugar, and flour sufficient to make a soft dough. Mix lightly, roll very thin, cut into rounds, place them upon a hot spider, brown upon one side, turn and brown the other. Serve hot, with butter and syrup.

VEAL FORCEMEAT.—One cupful of raw veal chopped fine with one third of a cupful of salt pork (good without the pork), one cupful fine cracker crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, salt, pepper; mix well. Make into small, flat cakes after moistening with a little milk or cream. Roll in egg, or add a beaten egg to all the ingredients. Fry a delicate brown in a little butter. Do not let it fry too fast, or the veal will not be cooked.

POACHED EGGS.—Salt the water well. When it is simmering drop lightly each broken egg from a saucer into it. Cook one egg at a time, throwing carefully with a spoon the water from the side over the egg to form the top. When cooked just enough take out the egg with a perforated ladle, trim of the ragged pieces and slip it on a small piece of buttered toast; sprinkle a little salt and pepper on each egg. A muffin ring in the center will keep the egg in shape.

AN ICING for cake that is popular among French and German cooks and that is economical, because it calls for no eggs, is made from a half pound of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of boiling water, the grated yellow rind of an orange, and enough orange juice to moisten it. Put the sugar in a bowl, then add the rind, next the water, and lastly the juice, and use at once.

VEGETABLE HINTS—Everyone does not know that sliced beets make a lovely pink coloring matter for any article of food, or a bit of saffron will produce a pretty yellow and is as harmless as the beets. Spinach leaves make a very good green, and the yoke of eggs will give a gold tint. Vegetables, it put in cold water for half an hour before using, will be freshened up wonderfully.

His Main Support.

From Puck.

"Who supports Da Rant in his great character of *Hamlet?*"

"His wife."

"I didn't know she was an actress."

"She isn't. She's wealthy."

FAINT HEART.

I love her so!
But does she know
How proudly I adore her?
Dread makes me dumb
Whene'er I come
To plead my suit before her.

Some commonplace,
Devoid of grace
Or meaning then I utter.
I come to woo,
And, stonily sue
For love—I only stutter.

Sometimes I think,
When on the brink
Of a brave declaration,
She knows what my
Fond looks imply
And waits for my oration.

But even then
I slump again,
And cold despair deserts me,
While all the while
I see a smile
In her bright eyes that hurts me.

Oh, cruel fate!
My wretched state
Must surely waken pity,
When I would speak
My tongue grows weak,
She's so divinely pretty!

What shall I do?
Unless I woo,
Some other chap will get her—
By Jove, a bright
Idea! To-night
I'll just write her a letter!

—*Somerville Journal.*

A Recipe.

Your friend neglects to write, you say.
Here's a suggestion subtle.
Try criticism! You will get
Ten pages of rebuttal!

—*Dorothea Lummis in Puck.*

LOVE-MAKING OF CHIHUAHUA BROWN.

BY RICHARD H. LINTHICUM.

Chihuahua Brown came to Pyrites when the camp was first started. That was six months before the time of which I write.

Pyrites was a typical mining town or "camp," far up in the Rocky Mountains.

The cleanest, most home-like eating-house in the place was Mrs. McGuire's restaurant. Bridget Maguire was a lively, bustling Irish woman, with a red face and hair a shade lighter. She was popular with "the boys," as she called the miners who patronized her place. "We can always get plenty on our forks at Mrs. McGuire's," was the usual sentence of praise bestowed upon her establishment.

"Chihuahua" Brown boarded with Mrs. McGuire. He was a quiet, retiring sort of a man. No one knew much about him, except that he once had some mining property near Chihuahua, Mexico. There was another Brown in Pyrites, so he was given the sobriquet of "Chihuahua," to distinguish him from the other Brown. He paid his board promptly, and was highly esteemed by Mrs. McGuire, who sometimes spoke of him as "the widow woman's friend," on account of his once having loaned Mrs. McGuire $2?0 without security when the good-natured Irish woman first started in business. Now she was beyond the need of financial assistance, and was doing a flourishing business—such a large business, in fact, that she had been obliged to send to Denver for additional help to wait upon the table. The "help" duly arrived upon the stage and created a sensation in Pyrites. The first general description was given out by the stage driver, "Fairplay Bill," to a deeply interested throng of listeners at the Silver Bear saloon.

"She cum up on the stage alongside of me," said "Bill." "There was three girls for the dance hall, besides. When we got to the first station, at Turkey creek canyon, she asked if she could ride on the seat with me; she did so admire the scenery. I took her up beside me on the box, and you never heard a girl go on so about the color of the sky, and the trees and rocks, and the wild flowers bloomin' on the mountain side. She pointed out things to me about the scenery I never see before. I never see a girl so gone on scenery. She really did enjoy it. I got so durned interested, hearin' her talk, I cum purty near slidin' the whole outfit down the mountain, as cum I 'round Dead Man's curve. She's different from any biscuit-shooter ever I see.

"Purty? She's purtier than that nigh leader o' mine, but she don't put on as much style as Kitty does, 'specially when she's just been hitched up an' anxious to go. Purty? Ever see 'em pictures 'bout a woman raisin' up out the sea? Ever see that picture of 'Rumyo and Julia?' She's a durned sight purtier than either one of 'em. I've carried many a hash-slinger in my time, but I never see one like her. Most of 'em's got their hair cut short and curly, an' act fresh. She's different; long hair, blacker'n a dark night in the canyon; big eyes; roses in her cheeks; she's a lady, that's what she is. I could tell that first time I see her. Guess she was glad to get out on the box with me, 'way from them dance-hall girls. They tried to get fresh with her while she was on the inside; asked her if she thought she could do better in the Pyrites than she could in Denver. She said she thought she could, 'cause the wages was better."

"'Wages!' says one girl, with a little cackley laugh, like a graveyard. 'That's good; you don't mean to tell me you're goin' to work for wages?' says she. 'What are you going to do?'

"'I'm goin' to work in Mrs. McGuire's restaurong—just like that; restaurong—waitin' on the table.'

"'You'll soon git over that,' says the dance-house girl, laughin'.

"'I hope so,' says the little lady, 'but I ain't ashamed of any work that's honest,' says she. 'No true woman is above earnin' her own livin' by manuwell labor, if necessary,' says the little lady. And then them three dance-house girls had a chill and the little lady got up on the box with me at the next station, and durin' the drve up the canyon she wanted to know if them three ladies were going to work at Mrs. McGuire's restaurong, too, an' I durn near fell off the box. I had to throw the silk into the leaders an' kind o' git my attention 'tracted to the hosses before I could git my face straight enuff to tell her 'I guess not.' I'm durned if she ever got on to the fact that them girls inside was dance-hall girls; she's a lady, she is."

This was how Doris Ware came to Pyrites to be the "help" at Mrs. McGuire's restaurant. It was not strange that the business of the restaurant increased. Mrs. McGuire's new waiter girl was very, very pretty, and a pretty face is an attraction anywhere, but especially so in a new mining camp, where women constitute a very small minority of the population.

It is not strange, either, that many of Mrs. McGuire's boarders fell in love with Mrs. McGuire's waitress. There was quite a noticeable sprucing up in the way of general appearance among the boarders. Two or three of "the boys" affected bright-colored ties, and when they came to their meals they were particular about washing their faces very clean. They seemed to put more than the usual amount of water on their hair, and combed it back slicker than they had been in the habit of doing. All this seemed to have no effect upon Mrs. McGuire's help. She was as demure, retiring and modest as when she first arrived. There was one boarder who loved the pretty waiter-girl with the consuming passion of a secret affection. He scarcely dared raise his eyes to her, he was so diffident. The flutter of her dress was sufficient to cause every nerve in his body to tremble. If she spoke to him he was sure to put a lump of butter in his coffee or sprinkle sugar all over his plate during the ensuing moment of confusion. This boarder was "Chihuahua" Brown. He was reserved in his manner, so quiet and gentlemanly that Doris was naturally attracted to him. They became friends and gradually "Chihuahua" Brown learned of the past life of Doris Ware. Her father had been a man of wealth; he was a speculator. A bad investment had left him almost penniless. He lacked the moral courage to face adversity, and in a moment of desperation and despondency he blew out his brains. The shock almost killed his wife, a woman of a delicate, nervous temperament. His daughter Doris rose superior to the occasion. She supported her mother from the rather small wages she earned in a store. One day she read an advertisement in a Western paper: "Ten girls wanted for light, easy occupations in the mountains; wages $25 per week." With such large wages she could comfortably support her mother. The amount was more than twice as much as she had been receiving. She had used her meagre savings to come West, only to find that "the light, easy occupation" for which the 10 young girls were wanted was to serve beer in a dance hall in Leadville. Being almost without money, she took the first place she could get; it was her present one—waitress in Mrs. McGuire's restaurant.

"Chihuahua" determined that the girl should not longer work in the restaurant. But what could he do? There was no other occupation in which she could engage and remain in Pyrites, and he could not bear the thought of sending her away. If she remained in Pyrites without working it would subject her to foul suspicion and make her a general subject for scandal.

Well, there was one thing which ought to be done, if it could be done.

One September morning "Chihuahua" Brown bade adieu to Pyrites for a short time and went up to his mines on Snowshoe mountain. Before going he laid in a large supply of writing paper, some big, thick pointed pens, a bottle of ink and some blank mining deeds.

The miners working adjoining claims noticed that "Chihuahua" Brown was paler than usual. His manner was less reserved. He was nervous and excited at times. He sat up late at night writing and always concluded by tearing up what he had written. One night when he was thus engaged one of the men working on the night shift came to the door and yelled:

"Chihuahua! Chihuahua! come into the mine and look at the stuff we've got in there—we've struck it big."

"Chihuahua" hurried into the mine.

* * * * * * *

It was a beautiful September afternoon in Pyrites. The mountains were covered with wild flowers, and here and there the sides of the monster hills had been touched by the frost, transforming verdant hues into purple, crimson and gold. Doris went for a stroll early in the afternoon. She gathered the flowers as she went along, and almost every step revealed some new beauty of the floral kingdom. Her mind was not so much upon the flowers as it was upon him—big, bearded, honest, manly "Chihuahua" Brown. She had received a letter from her mother that morning, in which a remittance of $100 was acknowledged. The letter to her mother had been sent by "Chihuahua" Brown, and he had stated therein that the $100 was a part of the proceeds from a mine in which Doris had an interest with him. The money was badly needed by the mother, and her gratitude was almost extravagantly expressed.

Doris strolled on, thinking of the generosity of "Chihuahua," and the secret, delicate method he had taken of showing it.

It was time to return. The shadows began to gather on the mountains, and darkness would soon be upon her.

She started back to the trail; but, alas! there was no trail where she thought it should be. Again she located in her mind's eye the place where she had left the trail in her search for flowers, but there was no trail when she arrived there. It was almost dark. She realized that she was lost. Lost in the mountains; lost in a little basin, with the town of Pyrites just over a small ridge. But of this latter fact she did not know.

Higher up in the basin she saw a light. It came from a miner's cabin. She started there. It was very much further than she thought it was. It seemed at least an hour before she arrived at the little cabin from the windows of which the light streamed out upon the dark mountain. The door was slightly open, Doris knocked. No answer. She entered the cabin.

There was a fire in the stove, for the night was chill. A neat looking bunk with clean blankets and coverlid stood in one corner. There was a mining map upon the wall. A bucket of water and a wash basin were near the door. Candles and miner's candle-sticks were stuck in the log crevices. In the center of the room was a table covered with writing paper. On the table was a light that had guided her to the place—a candle stuck in the mouth of an empty bottle.

What was this? A mining deed. Maxwell H. Brown to Doris Ware, a one-half interest in the "Goodness Gracious" lode.

A letter—she must not read it. Her name? Why, what could this mean?

"Dear Miss Doris"—so the letter began. Then she read:

"All my life I have been going it alone, and am getting tired of it. I want a pard—a pardner, I mean—and that's you. I took you into partnership on the 'Goodness Gracious' lode last month. Will you be my pard for life, and have a regular warranty deed made out by Parson Wilson? I never was in love till I met you. I don't know how this affair will pan out, but I don't think I'll be able to winter through without you. I know my love ain't worth as much to you as yours is to me, and if you say you will be my wife I'll try and make the bargain even by throwing in the whole 'Goodness Gracious' mine and the 'Small Potatoes,' which is an adjoining claim. Answer me quick. If I don't get an answer I'm afraid I'll hurt some of the boys, because I don't know what I'm doing half the time. Please marry me—will you? And oblige, yours respectfully, MAXWELL H. BROWN."

Just as Doris finished reading she heard a step, a heavy step, at the door. She grabbed the pen and wrote in large letters at the bottom of the sheet:

"My answer is yes. DORIS."

Some one was bending over her. Some one had seen her write; some one saw that plain, big "Yes," and she was gathered tight in a pair of strong arms, and felt a fervent kiss upon her lips.

Another step at the door. It was "Galena" Mike, a miner.

"Chihuahua," he said, "there's an eight-foot vein of that stuff, and it will ran at least $1,000 to the ton."

"Chihuahua" did not answer Mike, but Doris heard him say:

"I wouldn't give one minute like this for 8,000,000 tons of it."—*New York World.*

A Magic Word.

Bilkins—That bill is all right, but I haven't any money about me, and——

Collector—You'd better look sharp then, or you'll find the sheriff——

Bilkins—And, I was going to say, I'd have to give you a check.

Collector—Oh—er—never mind; it's no consequence. I'll call again.

HAWAIIAN LEGENDS

Tales of the Mythical Which Have the Charm of the Iliad or Odyssey

PRESERVED BY KING KALAKAUA.

It Was He Who Put Them Into English Some Time Ago.

THREE OF THE MOST STRIKING.

All folk lore is interesting. Few countries are richer in legends and interesting folk lore than Hawaii, and yet the myths and prehistoric stories of hardly any other country are so little known to the public as are those of this picturesque group of islands. Indeed, were it not for the late King Kalakaua the popular ignorance of this subject would be even denser than it is. A true Hawaiian at heart, his majesty was well acquainted with the ancient legends of his country and it was under his sanction and bearing his name as author that a book concerning the legends and myths of Hawaii was published in English a few years ago.

Like all legends those of Hawaii are

THE HARBOR OF HONOLULU.

based more or less on miracles and treat of personages who are as a rule heroic and superhuman, says the New York *Herald*. Like most legends, too, they are forcible and graphic and are in their way quite as interesting as the Iliad and Odyssey, the legendary tales of Ireland and the old sagas of the Norsemen. Here in brief are three of them:

THE BEAUTIFUL KELEA.

Kelea was the beautiful but capricious sister of Kawao, king of Maui. Petted and wayward, she scorned all suitors

GROUP OF ANCIENT WAR WEAPONS.

for her hand, preferring the music of the waves to any lover's whisper. Indeed she so loved the water that she soon became known as the most daring surf swimmer in the kingdom. There lived then at Oahu a chief named Lo-Lale, whose brother, Piliwale, was sovereign of the island. An amiable, handsome prince, Lo-Lale had reached the ago of 35 without marrying, and the reason was said to be because a lovely princess, whom he was about to marry, had come to her death by drowning. Piliwale, having no son, was naturally anxious that his brother should marry, so that the royal line might be perpetuated, and Lo-Lale finally yielded to his importunities and consented that ambassadors of high rank should be sent to the neighboring islands in search of a suitable wife.

Of these ambassadors the ablest and boldest was Lo-Lale's cousin, Kalamakua. He acted as leader, and before his departure he pledged himself to bring home to Lo-Lale a young and beautiful bride and further vowed that he would marry her himself if Lo-Lale was not satisfied with her or if she was not satisfied with Lo-Lale. So all went well until the canoe of the Oahman ambassadors reached Hamakuapoko.

HE MET THE PRINCESS.

There, as luck would have it, they saw Kelea and her attendants swimming among the breakers. Then up rose Kalamakua and courteously invited the lovely maiden to take a seat in the canoe, offering to ride the surf with it to the beach—an exciting sport, requiring great skill. Kelea accepted the invitation and the canoe was quickly beached. Urged by the applause of those on shore, Kalamakua proposed to repeat ther performance, and Kelea willingly retained her seat.

SURF BATHING.

Again the daring feat was performed, and not till then did Kalamakua learn that his companion was the sister of the king of Maui. With increased respect he invited her to ride with him over the breakers once more, and she consented. Forth rode the canoe, but before it reached the breakers a squall struck it and drove it upon the broad ocean.

They tossed about on the ocean for days, but finally landed on the western side of Oahu. When Lo-Lale saw the maiden he was delighted with her and they were speedily married. Loyal as he was, Kalamakua was sorry at heart that Kelea had found favor in the eyes of Lo-Lale, for he loved her himself, and was loath to see her the bride of another.

So the years passed and none seemed happier than Lo-Lale and Kelea. But Kelea was not happy even though she had three lovely children. She longed for the sea, and the place which seemed to please her above all others was Ewa, where Kalamakua made his seaside home. Finally she told Lo-Lale that married life was irksome to her, and that she intended to return to her brother's court. Lo-Lale consented to a divorce. On her way to her brother's court Kelea touched at Ewa. Then she men Kalamakua, who said: "When I went in search of a wife for Lo-Lale

ANCIENT GODS.

I promised that if he objected to the woman I brought or she to him I would take her myself. You have objected to him. Is Kalamakua better to your liking?"

"I will remain at Ewa," was Kelea's answer.

So Kelea became the wife of Kalamakua and soon afterward Lo-Lale sent her a present of fruit and a message of peace and forgiveness.

Kalo Aikanaka, with two or three hundred followers, including women and children, landed some centuries ago at Kauai from one of the southern islands. Being strangers and half starved they were most hospitably received. In complexion they were darker than the Kauians, and their language was entirely different. They were skilled artisans, farmers and fishermen, and they knew how to handle arms with dexterity. The strangers' chieftain was Kalo Aikanaka, better known as Kokoa, and his principal lieutenant was Lotu. Kokoa, an immense man, had a not unpleasant face and was tattooed from head to foot. Lotu was a man of prodigious strength and of a savage and forbidding countenance. Kokoa's wife was dead and he had a marriageable daughter named Palua, who was very beautiful and wore necklaces and anklets of pearl. Lotu was married, but had no children. He did not like them, and tradition says that he took more than one from his wife, Kahoelkua, and strangled them.

The strangers worshipped their own gods and did not observe even the most sacred customs of the Kauians. They even allowed their women to eat cocoanuts, bananas and all kinds of flesh and fish, including those which native women were not allowed to taste. At the request of the Kauian chief Kokoa stopped these practices for a while, but the offenders soon fell back into their old habit of indiscriminate eating, and the Kauian chief saw that it would be necessary for him to act with severity.

CONQUERED BY BEAUTY.

So he visited Kokoa, determined to speak harshly, but all his resolutions vanished at the sight of Palua, the chief's beautiful daughter, whom he then saw for the first time. He loved her from that moment and a few days later she went home with him as his wife. The chief's happiness, however, was short lived. Do what he would he could not induce Palua to abandon the pernicious customs of her race, and the result was that the high priest, offended at her flagrant misdemeanors, demand-

ANCIENT HAWAIIAN TEMPLE.

ed her life. Fain would her husband have sent her back to her father, but the priest was obstinate and by his orders she was strangled and thrown into the sea.

When he heard of his daughter's death Kokoa in his rage slew a near relative of the chief and of his body made a feast, to which he invited his followers. Cannibals at heart, they had thus far restrained their appetite for human flesh, but this feast revived the old unnatural longing, and straightway they decidee to leave Kauai and seek a retreat in which they could indulge their savage tastes without restraint. Such a retreat they found in the mountains of Haupu, and there they lived several years, depending for their food upon vegetables and such natives as they could capture and drag to their ovens. Suspicion gradually attached to them and they were finally caught in the act of roasting a native. Then the surrounding country was aroused and all warriors were hastily summoned to exterminate the man-eaters. But Kokoa, instead of waiting for them, hurried down to the coast with his followers, set sail and in due time landed at Waialua.

AN OPEN FOR HUMAN FLESH.

There an admirable retreat, which has since been known as Halemanu, was found. It is a broad, crescent-shaped plateau, completely surrounded by precipitous ravines, with the exception of a narrow isthmus, scarcely wide enough for a carriage way. Here Kokoa built a temple with stone walls 200x60 feet, and 20 feet high. Fifty paces from the temple was the chief's dwelling, and between the temple and the dwelling was a large excavated oven with a capacity for roasting four or five human bodies at the same time. At a little distance from the oven was the great stone carving platter of Kokoa. Hundreds of human bodies were carved on this stone by Kokoa. Traces of these buildings may still be seen, though the carving platter is rapidly disappearing owing to the ravages of relic hunters.

Finally no one would go near the stronghold, but Lotu could not exist without human flesh, and, failing to secure natives, he secretly killed and sent to the oven several of his own people with their faces mutilated beyond recognition. Among these were all his own relatives and two of his wife's brothers. The third brother, Napopo, only escaped a similar fate by fleeing to Kauai.

Napopo was almost as strong as Lotu and determined on revenge. He met Lotu after the latter had stabbed his wife, Napopo's sister, in preparation for the oven. Then between these two giants, neither of whom was armed, a deadly battle ensued. Biting, tearing and gnawing each other, they struggled for some time on equal terms, but at last Napopo prevailed, and Lotu was apparently at his mercy. Still Napopo could not kill him with his naked hands. He could tear his flesh and gouge out his eyes, but to strangle him or to break his spine would be beyond his power. He resolved, therefore, to drag him to the edge of the precipice and hurl him into the rocky abyss below. But just as he reached the brink Letu grasped him with both arms and down into the rocky abyss plunged the two giants. And as they fell Lotu's head caught in a tree and was torn from the body, but the headless trunk still maintained its crushing embrace, and when Napopo's mangled body was found the arms of the savage maneater still held it as in a vice.

THE STOLEN PRINCESS.

Kaupeepee, the eldest son of Kamauaua, sovereign of Molokai, was a warlike youth, and, gathering a host of reckless warriors around him, he established a stronghold on Haupu and lived the life of a freebooter. On all sides he and his men plundered, and many fair Hawaiian maidens were captured by them and brought home in their canoes. Neighboring chiefs protested and attempted to retaliate, but Haupau was virtually impregnable and Kaupeepee laughed all assailants to scorn.

One day Kaupeepee heard of the beauty of Hina, the wife of Hakalaaleo, visited her in disguise, was smitten by her beauty, and finally carried her away to his stronghold. Hakalaaleo searched for her everywhere, and for 15 years all his time was devoted to this quest, which was entirely vain, as no trace of her hiding place could be found. His sons, Kana and Niheu, then took up the work and swore if their mother was alive the would find her. Niheu was a giant in strength and a great soldier, and Kana possessed the exsraordinary power to contract his body to size of an insect and expand it to to any size he desired. Uli, Hana's mother, was a prophetess and it was she who first learned that her daughter was in Kaupeepee's possession. Straightway the work of rescue was begun. A great army was collected and Haupu was simultaneously invested by sea and land. But the invaders had no light task before them. As they stormed up the sides of the fortress from their war canoes huge bowlders were dashed down on them, and Kana alone saved the army from entire defeat. In the surf in the deep sea, he moved around with his head and shoulders above the water, rescuing the drowning and picking up from the bottom of the ocean huge rocks which he hurled at Kaupeepee's warriors.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER.

From the sea, however, no successful attack could be made and so the land forces began to besiege the great fortress. On their movable wooden defenses they relied, and, thus sheltered from the missiles of the enemy, they gradually approached the stone walls of Haupu, and one gray dawn they scaled these walls and, led by Niheu in person, dashed themselves against Kaupeepee and his picked warriors. An awful but unequal conflict then ensued. With his handful of men Kaupeepee could not make headway against thousands. Still he and his warriors contested every inch of ground until they were finally driven into the temple. Then the end came. The templed was fired and, as he dashed from the blazing building, Kaupeepee was struck in the breast with a spear. Raising himself with his last strength, he poised his javelin, aiming at the leader of the foemen. That leader was Niheu, and even in that supreme moment Kauppeepee noticed that he bore a resemblance to his beloved Hina, and muttering, "Not for your sake but for hers," he dropped his weapon and fell back lifeless.

All the defenders of Haupu and more than one-half of the invading army perished in his campaign. Hina was rescued, but no one grieved more for Kaupeepee than she whom he had loved so well.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Tribute Paid to Him in a Court Proceeding.

Philadelphia Press.

Judge Penrose of the orphans' court yesterday filed the adjudication of the account of Fannie W. Randall, administratrix of the late Samuel J. Randall. In making the adjudication the court says: "The decedent died intestate, leaving a widow and three children. The story of his poverty and of the sufferings endured while attending to his public duties during the last few years of his life is pathetically told by the accounts now before the court.

"Wearing apparel and personal effects, appraised at $200, and arrearges of salary as member of the house of representatives, $589 74, constituted his entire estate; while of the total expenditure ($1,192 15) by the accountant—who waived her own claim to the exemption allowed her at law as a widow—$1,136 50 were paid for medical and surgical services."

The court then states that there should be placed on record the facts brought to light at the audit of the account. Following is a detailed statement of the facts connected with the raising of an endowment fund by the intimate friends of Mr. Randall and of his refusal to accept the same. Continuing, the court says:

"In the light thrown upon the latter part of his life the conduct of the decedent in refusing the aid proffered by his intimate friends justified to the fullest extent the tribute to his memory paid by Mr. Carson in his remarks introductory to the testimony on behalf of the accountant: 'Such spirit and independence in a public man—rare, unfortunately, at all times of our history—made the name and fame and example of Mr. Randall one of the most precious possessions of the people, and particularly of Philadelphia.'"

The court concludes by approving Mrs. Randall's account.

He Ought to Have Died.

William Tucker died in Sussex county, Virginia, from overfeeding. The evening before he ate one gallon of venison hash, half a gallon of coffee and crackers mixed together, and half a gallon of water and crackers, a pound of dry sugar, and a lot of pork and bread.

QUEER WAYS OF PAINTERS.

Some Make Big Money Yet They Live Like Poor Men.

EXPERIENCE OF A LADY IN A STUDIO.

A Young Physician's Wail About Pampered Pug Dogs.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN'S LOVE OF SOCIETY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—In the present exhibition of the American Water Color Society at the Academy of Design there is a picture so poetic in fancy, so delightful in color and so exquisite in drawing that it was sold immediately for nearly a 1,000 dollars. The lady who bought this treasure was so much pleased with its idyllic treatment that she at once expressed an ardent desire to know the painter. A mutual friend thereupon took her to his studio. The picture buyer was enthusiastic over the prospect of meeting the creator of the poem in blues and grays that had fascinated her. She arrayed herself in a new gown from Paris, ordered her carriage to be especially varnished for the occasion and started out in great elegance to form the acquaintance of the artist.

"I don't think you need to go to such trouble," said her friend dubiously. "Mr. Fixatiff is a great painter, but he is not a society man. He will think nothing of your fine gown, and whether you go in a carriage or in the horse cars will be all the same to him. My advice is that you should be as quietly dressed as possible, and refrain from wondering at anything you see."

But the lady was insistent in making the call in full splendor of attire and equipage, and in due time the scornful coachman drew up at the studio building, and the contemptuous footman assisted his mistress up six flights of stairs to the artist's door!

At that moment Mr. Fixatiff was engaged in preparing luncheon. Standing on his easel was an almost finished picture scarcely less fanciful in design than that which had gained high honor in the academy. But the painter looked quite unlike his work. His beard and hair were equally unkempt, his old velvet suit was daubed with paint smears, his studio was dirty and to the unprejudiced view he did not seem just out of a Turkish bath himself. He was not at all embarrassed by the arrival of the ladies, but welcomed them frankly.

"You don't mind, do you," he said, "if I go on making luncheon. I am tired and hungry. That sky has bothered me all morning, so I thought I would stop for a while and eat something. I hope you will join me. I am making an omelet from a Spanish receipt I got one day while sketching in the Alhambra.

The ladies, to whom studio life was a novelty, were charmed with the idea. The contemptuous footman was sent down to the carriage and the fashionable guests prepared for an hour of unusual interest. In spite of their offers of assistance the painter would not accept any aid in either cooking or spreading the table. "No," he said, talking rapidly as he worked. "You don't know anything about it. Just sit still and watch me. You see I do not wash the chafing dish. That would spoil the omelet. The particular delight in my Spanish receipt is that it possesses a flavor of almost everything. Let me see now. I cooked ham in this dish on Monday, smelts on Tuesday, beefsteak and onions on Wednesday, lamb chops and kidneys on Thursday and liver and bacon yesterday. By merely giving it a rough rub out with paper after each meal the dish preserves a suspicion of everything that has been cooked in it, and that is the especial charm of my omelet. Of course the eggs are predominant; but in eating them you will perceive that they are flavored with reminiscences of fish, kidneys, liver, onions and the various other matters that have been cooked through the week. I have the dish thoroughly washed and polished once a month, as after that period of use the different flavors become mixed and vague. It is now a fortnight old, and although not quite so piquant as it will be next week, yet it can give suggestions of some 10 or 12 luncheons and suppers which I think you will enjoy."

"No," he continued in response to a question; "I do not carry my omelet theories into table service. I have never discovered any receipt for washing dishes better than soap and water. That is done by the janitress, a most inartistic and careless creature, who breaks Dresden and Worcester as if it were delft. But clean dishes and table linen are essential, even in studio life," with which remark he spread the table with snowy damask, arranged a service of shining French china on it and ladled out the luncheon. His guests were somewhat squeamish about tasting the extraordinary omelet. They contented themselves with sardines, crackers, cheese and olives.

When they reached the carriage again there was a period of silence. "I told you not to be astonished," said one of the ladies. "His income cannot be less than $10,000 a year. Yet he insists on living in that queer way and cooking those appalling dishes. The remarkable part of it is that he frequently gives stag dinner parties at Delmonico's, and I am told that his menus on these occasions are selected with the taste of a gourmet. But, my dear, nothing ever surprises me in the eccentricities of artist life."

Many of our painters carry their oddities into other features of household economy. Mr. Cappah Brown, the well-known figure painter, is an old batchelor with notions so queer that even if he wanted to get married no sensible woman would have him. His studio has no adjoining apartment, but is itself so large that he has curtained off one corner of it without appreciable loss of room. Here, behind an almost priceless stretch of Gobelin tapestry, is his bed. This is a primitive affair, merely a hair mattress thrown over a number of soap boxes nailed to the floor, and the whole thing covered with a silken Turkish rug worth $700 or $800. One of Mr. Brown's customers once saw his extraordinary bed, and being immediately filled with an entirely unnecessary pity for the old painter, she went to an adjacent furniture store and bought an elaborate folding bed. The new-fangled thing never got into the studio. Cappah Brown utterly scorned it, made the furniture man take it back and continued to sleep philosopically on his soap boxes.

This feature of home-made fortune is characteristic of many of our studios. Almost every painter has a taste for carpentering. When he rents a new studio his first study is the light, his second consideration is the closet availibilities of the corners. These matters being gravely meditated upon, he goes to a lumber yard and orders enough pine boards to build a small cottage. Passing by his door in the evening you may hear him hard at work sawing and hammering. If by reason of great intimacy you are allowed to go in he is discovered in his shirt sleeves and perspiring, but happy. He has built library shelves, several closets and divans. The lines of these things are generally crooked.

The mere putting together of boards in a studio is only the initial step in the ultimate object. After he has built a closet to break the sharp angle off a corner the artist sets his palette and speedily transforms the ugly pine into a marvelous simulation of empire or Dutch inlaid work. In one corner of Mr. Megilp's studio is a closet which seems to be an exquisite example of marquetrie. At one of the artist's receptions an old gentleman was so fascinated by the beauty of this piece that he offered the artist $200 for it. "Before we bind the bargain," said Mr. Megilp, smilingly, "you had better examine the cabinet. I am afraid the wall must go with it," with which enigmatic remark he opened the door and showed that the cabinet was made of yellow pine boards nailed to the wainscot but painted on the outside so deftly that not only the wood but the ornamentation seemed genuinely antique.

Said a yound physician: "Dr. —— being called away left me a few names to attend to for him till such time as he should return. Thus it was I was summoned to Mrs. —— on Fifth avenue near the park. I am unused to the ways of New York and confess I was astonished when I reached the place and was ushered into the boudoir to discover Mrs. —— on her knees beside a couch. She turned to me with tears streaming from her eyes:

"'I am so sorry Dr. —— is away, he always attends to Basil,' she wailed.

"I hastened forward, fearing the child might be dangerously ill. On the lace pillow lay a hideous pug dog. The creature was evidently suffering, its breath coming in gasps and its eyes half hidden by the fat lids. Before I could speak she went on:

"'I got a new maid for him a week ago, and, oh, she has been so careless. I know she has eaten his meals herself and given him hers! Think of the delicate little darling eating coarse meat and potatoes from the servants' table! Oh, if Dr. —— were only here! He always knows just what to do when there is anything the matter with Basil!'

"What was I to do! If my chief was in the habit of attending the little beast I could hardly refuse. Mrs. —— rang the bell and sent for 'Basil's maid.' Basil's maid was a trim girl with an apron and cap, who was sent to bring 'Basil's blanket,' which was a silken-covered and heavily embroidered down 'puff.' Mrs. —— thought him feverish, and asked whether she should cover him or not. Of course, all I could say was that the dog was overfed and needed good wholesome food sparingly given and plenty of outdoor exercise. His mistress shrieked that he would die on any but the most delicate food; that he was taken in the park every fine day, and that he sat in her lap in the carriage, covered up, of course, if the air was sharp! I am informed that almost every fashionable house supports such a monstrous atrocity for an inmate."

The young doctor wiped his forehead and said he wished he was home in Kansas.

In New York, and in no other city of the world, there exists a certain curious social arrangement to which, I think, attention has never been called. A man of more than middle age, unmarried and of considerable means, attaches himself to the train of a woman much younger than himself. The woman is often a girl still under the protection of her mother. The man is a friend of the mother and, if he is still living, of the father also. He is not classed as one of the girl's admirers, and, as a matter of fact, he is not.

He merely likes young society and enjoys theaters and so on, if someone enjoys them with him. He is willing to spend money on a good roadster if someone companionable will take a spin with him. He has good taste in trinkets, and delights in giving dainty presents. He is good for any number of dinners and luncheons and breakfasts, all because he himself enjoys them. He is essentially a respectable member of society, yet he does not want to marry. His delight in the companionship of a woman is purely social, and he abhors the idea of a "home" and its responsibilities.

It would seem that a man like this desired to shower upon some lucky girl all sorts of lovely attentions and demand in return nothing. Well, it is a good deal that way, for as a matter of fact all that he demands is that she should enjoy herself at his expense, that she should not for an instant imagine him an "admirer" or subject him to sentimental exactions. He has no notion of marrying either the girl or her mother, and he wants to be humored and accepted on informal terms as an uncle or something like that. Indeed, if he had a niece who pleased him he would be delighted, but he hasn't; therefore, the election of some other girl. The girl is, of course, lucky, granted she thoroughly understands the situation and makes no mistakes. She has tickets to everything, and is at liberty to invite her friends, the uncle not caring a bit about tete-a-tete affairs. Opera, theater and French ball—when of course the mother goes, too, and is done in the most respectable way—are visited. Most people suppose him to be in reality a relative; the rest don't think anything about him. If the girl is wise, the attention of this elderly—shall I say chaperon?—does not interfere with other and "eligible" admirers, and think what a jolly thing to be able to make up theater parties, invite friends to the opera, make parties to the races, and know that the bills will be footed and the man delighted. CYMON.

THE SUPREME TEST.

How the Husband Proved He Still Loved His Wife.

The gray dawn was just breaking and cold shiver fermented the being of a lady with black circles under her eyes who sank sighing into a chair and gloomily contemplated her husband in the act of removing his shoes. They had just returned from the social event of the season. "You don't—" Scalding tears trickled down her cheeks. "—love me." Her husband turned toward her aghast. "What do you mean?" he demanded. She was sobbing. "Y-you ne-neglected me. You weren't g-good to me to-night." "Neglect—" He gazed upon her bowed head in astonishment, "—do you say? Well, I declare. I wonder if you know what you're talking about. Didn't I play three hands of cards with you and only got mad twice?" She hadn't another word to say.

COST OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Sum of $2,332,000 Has Been Spent on It So Far.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

He Got the Largest Amount Given Up to That Time.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS ARE INADEQUATE

The recent illness of President Harrison's little granddaughter in the White House, the quarantining of the place, and the destruction of valuable papers and jewelry belonging to the President in the course of fumigating the house, has started anew agitation for a new and larger mansion for the president's family.

Washington people hardly fancy the proposition of an entirely new White House, for everybody is attached to the

THE GREEN ROOM.

old mansion, with its many associations. The disposition is rather to add a separate building close by for the use of the president's household. The old place is a treasure-house of national and historical relics, and it would be a pity to replace it.

During President Cleveland's administration five years ago Judge Holman of Indiana escorted to the White House an aged but vivacious maiden lady of 70, a niece of John Quincy Adams, who had spent her childhood there. After some cordial handshaking with Mr. Cleveland the lady was conducted at her request to the East room. Looking around in bewilderment, she exclaimed:

"Is this really the same old room? Why, there used to stand a meal-barrel and in yonder corner were the washtubs, and from there over to there"—pointing with her parasol—"a clothesline was stretched, and in this corner we kept our playthings!"

COST OF THE BUILDING.

In view of the talk about a new White House it is worth while knowing what the present White House cost. The first funds for the building were not furnished by Uncle Sam. As it was the first public building in Washington, a great deal of care was exercised in getting the best possible plans. A munificent premium of $500 was offered for the finest design, and this was prepared by a young Irishman named James Hoban, then of Charleston, S. C., who shaped his model closely after that of the duke of Leinster's mansion in Dublin. His plan was for a three-story structure, but so great was the public outcry against this proposed extravagance that congress refused to appropriate the people's money for it, and the first commissioners of the district were constrained to reduce the design to two stories and basement, with a frontage of 170 feet and a depth of 68 feet. The necessary funds were supplied by the States of Virginia and Maryland. Virginia contributed in all $120,000 and Maryland $72,000. General Washington, however, brought his influence to bear upon congress and finally induced that body to make appropriations to finish it.

Counting these sums, the venerable building has cost, from the beginning to the present, the surprising sum of $2,332,000. Of this large aggregate $930,000 has been spent in finishing, furnishing and caring for the building since 1792; $762,000 in repairing it since 1807; $373,000 in improving the grounds surrounding it since 1818, and $75,000 in constructing and maintaining, since 1874, the greenhouses and conservatories attached to it.

WITH MASONIC CEREMONIES.

The corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies on October 13, 1792, in the presence of General Washington and the district commissioners. By 1799 the building was far enough advanced for partial occupancy, and in November, 1800, President John Adams brought his family to it from their rented house in Philadelphia, making things as comfortable as could be in the unfinished rooms. The fact that Mrs. Custis's residence in Virginia was called "the White House" is said to account for the term now applied to the executive mansion; but she never lived in the mansion, and the nickname "White House" was not given to it until after its sandstone walls, smoked and blackened by the British soldiers when they burned it, were painted a gleaming white in 1817. The President's home in Washington has been officially styled "the President's House," "the Presi-

THE EAST ROOM.

dential Mansion" and "the Executive Mansion;" but never "the White House."

A study of the old laws under which the expenditures upon the White House were made from year to year throws a bright sidelight on the official life and habits of its successive occupants. Almost invariably these expenditures have been allowed without question upon estimates submitted indirectly to congress by the presidents themselves, through the government officer acting as factotum and master of ceremonies at the White House, so that in this way their individual ideas on household economy and administration are clearly reflected in the sums granted.

On April 24, 1800, before John Adams, the first occupant, established himself in the White House, congress appropriated the then magnificent sum of $15,000 for furniture for his accommodation. The expenditure of this money was spread over the four years following.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

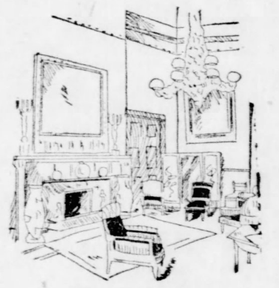
In 1805, when Jefferson came in, the further liberal sum of $14,000 was appropriated "for the accommodation of the household of the president to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction, together with the proceeds from the sale of such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to the president's household as may be decayed and out of repair." This sum, under the distinctive brand of simplicity then prevailing, was spent inside of three years. Most of it went to furnish the house throughout except the great East room.

Four years later, in 1809, when Madison's first term began, a like sum of $14,000 was provided for the same purpose, but under the accelerated tendency of the time toward extravagance, it was all "blown in" in the short space of two years. The same amount was duplicated at the beginning of Madison's second term, in 1813. The next year, however, on August 24, the British troops broke into the place just as Mistress Dolly Madison and a party of invited guests were sitting down to a grand state banquet, and the intruders, losing no time in idle ceremony, at once applied the incendiary's torch. Luckily a heavy rain was falling and the damage was less than it would otherwise have been. From that date to the close of his administration Madison and his family occupied the building known as the Octagon house, still standing at the corner of New York avenue and Eighteenth street, Northwest.

In 1817 $20,000 and the proceeds of old furniture were appropriated and spent at once on the reconstruction of the mansion. In the next year James Monroe moved into it from "the Octagon house"—which he had occupied on succeeding Madison—and proceeded to apply $30,000 more to finishing and furnishing it. The term "President's house" was employed then for the first time in the laws relating to the executive mansion.

JOHNSON'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

From that time up to the date when Andrew Johnson came in on the death of Lincoln $169,000 was expended in fitting and furnishing. During Johnson's term ample amends were made



THE RED ROOM.

for the past neglect by decking the mansion with unprecedented splendor. A thorough overhauling and refurnishing were deemed necessary, and in the years 1865 and 1866 the extravagant sum of $76,000 was provided to cover the expenses. In 1867 the further sum of $59,000 was added to complete the grand renovation.

In 1869, the year of Grant's inauguration, $25,000 was granted for furniture. In April, 1870, $25,000 more was given for furniture and repairs, and in July following $15,000 more was set aside for the same purposes. The next year, 1871, $25,000 was again devoted to refurnishing and repairing the "Executive mansion"—so styled in the law for the first time—including repairs to the greenhouses, which had been injured by fire in 1866. In 1872 $45,000 was appropriated for additional furniture and repairs. While Johnson's administration had been signalized by an expenditure of $135,000 on the White House, Grant's first term was distinguished by the expenditure of a sum exactly as great. Throughout Grant's second term $110,000 was spent on the White House. Of this $15,000 was devoted, in 1873, to repairs to the mansion proper, $10,000 to the greenhouses and $10,000 to furniture; while $25,000 was spent for repairs and furniture in 1874, $30,000 in 1875 and $20,000 in 1876. At that time the fuel account, which is not included in these figures, averaged $5,000 a year. The fuel now consumed at the White House costs only $5,000 a year.

EXPENSES REDUCED.

Since Grant's administration the expenses of the White House have all been materially reduced. During Hayes's term $90,000 was expended for furniture and repairs; during the Garfield-Arthur regime $110,000—a considerable portion being for the complete refitting of the mansion with modern conveniences and substituting the present beautiful screen of jeweled glass in the vestibule for the old wooden partition; during Cleveland's administration $74,000, and during Harrison's $90,000. Of late years the average outlay has been about $25,000 a year.

It may seem curious that a building on which nearly $2,500,000 have been spent should now be so inadequate for the purposes to which it is devoted. But the fact is that the White House is capable of providing the President only with offices and with rooms for special receptions. There are only five bedrooms at the disposal of the mistress of the White House, and only a dining-room, a sitting room and a parlor (the red room) for the privacy of the household circle. Of course the President's family are free to use the East room, the green room, the blue room and the state dining room if they choose, but these are by tradition reserved chiefly as public reception chambers, and, though most handsomely furnished are not particularly inviting to a quiet family.

THE LOVE CHASE.

Though oft I pass her on the street,
I seldom seem to catch her eye;
She hardly lets our glances meet,
Although she knows I'm passing by.
But though to me she does not speak,
Nor give a look my heart to cheer,
The furtive blush upon her cheek
Tells me she knows that I am near.

'Tis true she's full of girlish art,
A trait that's common to her sex,
But she is no coquette at heart,
Though oft her tricks my mind perplex.
I know she's partial to the rose,
I've sent her some, both red and yellow;
Yet out upon the street she goes
With violets from some other fellow.

And still this love chase I pursue,
'Twixt hope and fear continue wooing;
One day o'erjoyed, the next so blue
I scarcely know what I am doing.
But one thought I take comfort in,
And gloomy doubt gives place to rapture;
The harder she may be to win,
The dearer yet will be the capture.
—*E. D. Wolcott in Somethings.*

FLIGHT FROM PINE VALLEY.

It Had a Grudge Against the Arizona Kicker.

GOOD REASON FOR RUNNING HIM OUT.

The Editor Had Said Hard Things About the Town.

LULU HANDS ARE NO LONGER ALLOWED

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

THE AFFAIR AT PINE VALLEY.—For some weeks past the mayor of the town of Pine Valley has been trying to arouse public enthusiasm on the question of local improvements. He called a public meeting for Tuesday evening and invited us over to address the people. We had to make several personal sacrifices to get there, but we were on hand in good time. Several little facts had entirely slipped our memory, however, or we shouldn't have made the trip. We had entirely forgotten that on 20 different occasions *The Kicker* has referred to Pine Valley as a suburb of sheol, and

FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

to most of its representative citizens as knockkneed outlaws and humpbacked paupers. Indeed, as we have no subscribers there we have always felt perfectly justified in speaking the truth. We thought we detected considerable coldness when we rode into the town, but we put it down as being the Pine Valley way. The mayor greeted us heartily enough, however, and after supper we accompanied him to the place of meeting. Something like an ominous silence prevailed when we were introduced, but we were ass enough to take it as a compliment. We always begin our speeches at the beginning—the landing of the pilgrims. That seems to be the correct date to start from. We always gradually lead up from there and consume about an hour's time in getting down to the real bone in the meat.

On this occasion we hadn't got the pilgrims fairly ashore before the crowd rose up and assailed us. We were hooted, guyed, hissed and cat called. We were a target for various missiles. We are not a great student of human nature, but we know when a crowd is not en rapport with us. We didn't need 10 seconds to realize that the public of Pine Valley didn't hanker after our presence. It seemed to us also that we ought to get back home as soon as possible. We closed our remarks, jumped through a window and straddled our beast, and we never felt more placid in our whole life than when he struck a gait of 40 miles an hour and made the first turn in the road.

They are doing a great deal of blowing over there about the way they forced us to skip, and after we made our escape they hung us in effigy, but we entertain no hard feelings. An editor who will pitch into a town the way we have into Pine Valley and then forget all about it and ride over there to give them some fatherly advice as how to run their own business comes so mighty near being a fool that we won't even drink at his expense.

IT HAS COME.—The wave of civilization, rushing onward with an impetus which even the loftiest mountains cannot check, rolled into this town early Monday morning. We have been predicting it for the last three years, and our efforts have been steadily devoted toward hastening its coming. There were many who doubted that the wave had come until they were taken into the Silver Star saloon. What they saw there convinced them. Colonel Foote, the genial proprietor of the place, returned from a trip to Chicago last week. He returned with his mind fully made up that it was time for the wave. The first thing he did when he opened for business Monday morning was to post up the following notice in his establishment:

TAKE NOTICE!
From and after this date
NO MORE LULU HANDS

Will be permitted in this saloon! We have got to knock under to the wave of civilization. All gents will govern themselves accordingly.

We may explain for the benefit of tenderfeet that a "lulu" hand in poker has always led to unpleasant feelings. A tenderfoot with four aces in his hand has bet his pile, to find that he was beaten by three queens. It always required a great deal of argument to convince him that "lulu" had anything to do with it, and very often the affair wound up with a coroner's inquest. We congratulate Colonel Foote on his being the first to move in the matter. Inside of a week "lulu" hands will be abolished in every poker room in town, and the wave of civilization may even demand that the custom of riding a cayuse into a saloon when the owner is in a hurry for a drink be frowned upon and relegated to the past.

M. QUAD.

AN INTELLIGENT CAT.

It Finally Reasoned Out the Mystery of a Mirror.

New York Advertiser.

Many years ago at a certain farmhouse the household cat was observed to enter a bedroom in course of spring cleaning. The looking-glass being on the floor, the cat on entering was confronted with its own reflection and naturally concluded that he saw before him another cat. A fierce growl was the result, followed by a rush at the mirror, and then, meeting an obstacle to his vengeance, a fruitless cut round to the rear. This was more than once repeated, with, of course, equal lack of success. Finally the cat was seen to walk deliberately up to the looking-glass, keeping its eye on the image, and then, when near enough to the edge to feel carefully behind with one paw for the supposed intruder, while, with its head twisted around to the front, it assured itself that the other had not escaped. The result fully satisfied the cat that he had been deceived, and never after would he condescend to notice a cat in a looking-glass.

THE NEXT CABINET.

Personal Characteristics of Some of the Men Chosen by Mr. Cleveland.

DAN LAMONT AS A NEWSPAPER MAN.

Why Mr. Bissell Was Selected For Postmaster General.

GRESHAM'S COURTEOUS MANNER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST:

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—While to the politicians of the State "Dan Lamont" was known from his connection with the politics of Cortland county from before the time he could vote, he was but little known in Albany until his active connection with the Albany *Argus*. His leap into journalism in 1887 was as great a surprise to those who knew him as were the many political moves he has made. He had been deputy clerk in the assembly of the State twice, chief clerk in the state department under John Bigelow, secretary of the State committee and a shining light in the convention that nominated Tilden. He could have had almost any political office he wanted in 1876, and yet, in 1887, he dropped everything to become the legislative reporter of the Albany *Argus*.

"You're a fool," said an intimate to him, alluding to his change.

"Well," he remarked in his quiet manner, "I think that is, perhaps, true; but it seemed to me that, as political fame is so fleeting, I should like to gather something more substantial."

Haines Cunningham, the well-known Albany correspondent who worked with Lamont in his early reportorial days, said not long ago: "Lamont was one of the hardest men to judge that I ever knew. In appearance, prosaic, he was in reality a model of energy. He made a personal friend of every man he met, studying him until he knew his every characteristic. His faculty of pleasing men was remarkable and by his tact and jovial heartiness he became very popular. He would sit in his seat in the reporters' row, and look over the faces back of the railing, then remark somewhat nonchalantly: 'There is L— from Genesee county. He's down here on such a bill;' and it would prove to be so."

HOW HE GOT NEWS.

Lamont never made a business of reporting; that is, he never made it a routine work. In his capacity of legislative reporter he had to take care of the various departments in the state buildings, making a daily tour. He would start out with the other reporters, but he always finished up about two hours after they had left the building, for instead of rushing in and asking hurriedly for items, he would secure a private audience with the official from whom he was seeking information and sit down and chat with him for sometimes half an hour. It finally grew to be a standing joke among the other press representatives that if a department was closed to them it was "because Lamont was inside."

One of the best points in Lamont's character during his early career was the entire absence of anything like consequentiality or display. He was as cool and as imperturbable in carrying out any plan or commission then as he is now.

One day during Governor Robinson's administration Lamont, then about 20 years old, strolled into the assembly and took his usual seat among the reporters. It was then about 11 o'clock. He worked steadily until nearly 1, when he turned to one of his co-workers and said: "I say, H——, I have a little business of personal character to attend to to-day. I wish you would look out for the *Argus* for me. Will you?"

"All right," was the reply.

About 2 o'clock that afternoon the man who had promised to do his work met Lamont hurrying toward the railroad station with a bag in his hand.

HIS PERSONAL BUSINESS.

"Hello, Dan. You're a nice fellow!" he cried. "I thought you told me you had some personal business in town."

"Well, that's all right," rejoined Lamont without relaxing his sprinting gait. "It's out of town, you see. I'll be back to-morrow."

At 2:30 Lamont left Albany; at 8 o'clock he was in New York; at 9 he had delivered to Hubert O. Thompson his commission as sheriff, and shortly after midnight he was of the party that broke into the sheriff's office at the city hall and took possession of it.

When the deposed sheriff (Gumbleton of the Kelly ring) arrived the next morning he received his deposition papers from Lamont. The afternoon of the same day, at 2 o'clock—almost before the news was known in the street—Lamont was back at his work in the legislature, as pleasantly unassuming—but also as uncommunicative—as before. The only direct way in which he connected himself with the matter was when he said to the friend who had worked for him: "Well, really, H——, you know I couldn't have got back sooner and yet attended to that 'personal business.'"

This same lack of desire to achieve notoriety was shown at the time of his appointment as secretary to Mr. Cleveland when the latter was made governor. It was then the custom of the various newspaper representatives at the capitol to gather at the telegraph office and there write the story of the day for their papers. Lamont, who was then the New York *Sun* correspondent, came in as usual on the night question. He sat down at the table where the other reporters were working and scribbled away for a little while in silence. Finally the majority of the writers finished their work and went away, but one remained with him. He looked up after a time and said quizzically: "What news have you got to-night, Dan, that makes you so quiet; anything important?"

TOLD OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

"Well, nothing exceedingly startling," Lamont answered, continuing to write; but, after a pause of some minutes, he looked up and said much as he might have spoken of the condition of the weather: "Well, old fellow, I guess that you can announce that I am to be military secretary."

Lamont's name having been mentioned for private secretary, the other correspondent said: "Is that all?" to which Lamont laconically replied: "Yes, that's all at present. I may turn it into some other office." And he did.

His friendship with Mr. Tilden gave Lamont the credit with the lesser politicians of being a "power behind the throne;" and there is no doubt that his influence was not overrated; but it is not known that he used, much less abused it. He asked for no political positons for his friends, and placed himself under obligations to no one.

Personally Lamont made friends of everyone he met, with one exception. Governor Hoffman, when he went out of office a wrecked politician, was very bitter in his denunciation of Lamont. According to Hoffman's story, Lamont, who was studying at Union college in Schenectady, was very much pressed for funds to continue his education. He appealed to Ed Apgar, then Hoffman's pardon clerk, for assistance, and through him secured an introduction to Governor Hoffman. When the governor had heard his story he obtained for him the appointment of deputy clerk in the assembly. With the money he earned there he managed to finish his college career. "And," said Governor Hoffman, telling the story to an intimate friend, "the first political thing he did was to join my enemies in their onslaught on me."

Whether this story is true or not, it is certain that had Lamont allied his fortunes with Hoffman he, too, would have been lost in the oblivion which engulfed all of Hoffman's followers.

HIS SUNNY DISPOSITION.

When Lamont became private secretary to Governor Tilden his unexpected good fortune never seemed to change in the least his sunny disposition and his general good-will toward his former fellow-workers and the politicians of all classes with whom he came in contact. The dependence which Mr. Cleveland placed on him was always a source of surprise to the many who visited the executive chamber. Two-thirds of all the governor's visitors were referred to Lamont for their answers, and in fact a large majority of those who called on political business never caught even a glimpse of Mr. Cleveland. The many minor politicians from the upper counties were often much surprised at the familiarity which Mr. Cleveland showed both with them and with the affairs of their counties.

Mr. Cleveland was not much of a politician at that time. The explanation of his great and suddenly acquired versatility in State politics was this: Colonel Lamont, who had a wonderful familiarity with county politicians occupied a desk very near that of the governor. When a card was brought in, Lamont would take it and read the name. Then, turning to the governor, he would say: "Governor, here is Charlie So-and-So. He's clerk of the county committee in —— county. He is interested in Jersey cows up there. Just pump him about his dairy and you'll soon catch him." The governor would follow this advice, with what success is attested by the great number of friends he made in Central New York. G. E. G.

WILSON SHANNON BISSELL.

Why He Was Appointed Postmaster General Instead of Attorney General—His Personal Characteristics.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Picture to yourself a man of heroic proportions, tall above the average and proportionately heavier, clean shaven, with bright, kindly eyes and a pleasant and genial manner, and you will have made a mental photograph of the Hon. Wilson Shannon Bissell, President Cleveland's announced choice for the office of postmaster general.

Mr. Bissell's has been a marked personality in Buffalo's social and professional world for the last two decades; and in all the many associations he has formed, with all sorts and conditions of men, it may be said with absolute truth (and a strange truth to be told in connection with a positive character) he has made no enemies. Usually a man who possesses no enemies has a similar lack of friends. This has not been the case with Mr. Bissell.

Considerable astonishment was aroused in Buffalo by the announcement that the president-elect had named Mr. Bissell to be postmaster general instead of attorney general, and a recent issue of the *Evening News*, approving the appointment editorially, disapproved of the post for which Mr. Bissell had been slated, taking the ground that it would seem as if Mr. Bissell's reputation in the law would have better fitted him to be the chief legal adviser of the nation than to be its chief postmaster. The editorial, however, was based on a misapprehension of the facts, for one who knows Mr. Bissell well and who has been intimately associated with him in important litigation, said to-day:

"I rejoice in Wilson's appointment, and I rejoice again in the fact that he is to be appointed postmaster general and not attorney general. Of all men that I know, I think that Mr. Bissell is best fitted to be postmaster general, and of all offices that I know, the postmaster generalship is best fitted to Mr. Bissell. In the practice of his profession he has had entire charge of the affairs of very large corporations for which his firm was the legal adviser. He has had charge of making enormous railroad, steamboat and other corporation contracts; he has advised presidents of corporations on matters of the greatest moment, and his advice has proved in every instance that of a keen and far-sighted business man as well as of a level-headed lawyer. The practice of his profession has carried him but little into the courts. It has involved him but very little in the preparation of cases or in the annoyances of the petty details which make up the professional life of the average lawyer. Mr. Bissell is a man of large ideas and best fitted to cope with large enterprises and undertakings. In all of my experience with him I have never known him to make a mistake.

"As attorney general, Mr. Bissell would have to cope with all the details which he loathes. The position of the attorney general of the United States differs from that of a district attorney of the State of New York only in scope and extent of work. As attorney general Mr. Bissell would have been an irritated and harassed man engaged in an irritating and uncongenial occupation. As postmaster general he will be in his element. He will have the making of enormous contracts for the railroad and steamship services, contracts for stationery and postage stamps and matters of large moment, which call for the attention of a man of just his intellectual trend. Only those who imperfectly know Mr. Bissell will regret that he is to be at the head of the postoffice department and not the department of justice."

This will doubtless explain to many, whom it surprised at the time it was announced, Mr. Cleveland's action in choosing his old law partner to be postmaster general. It is said, too, by those who know that the popular impression that Mr. Bissell was neglected by Mr. Cleveland during his first administration is a mistake. They believe that Mr. Bissell could have had almost any cabinet position that he wanted eight years ago.

From his boyhood Mr. Bissell has trained with big men. His associates in early life were men older than he and never of minor abilities. His closest friends were such men as Millard Fillmore, son of the president of the United States; John G. Millburn, a lawyer of recognized power and culture; Franklin D. Locke, the leader of the anti-snapper movement in this part of the State, and father of the Syracuse convention; Senator D. H. McMillan, and last but not least, Grover Cleveland. Most of these men were bachelors, and more than one of them occupied rooms with Mr. Bissell in the famous "Weed" block in Buffalo, where he now has offices. On the third floor of this building for many years were Mr. Cleveland's private apartments.

Mr. Bissell was accounted a confirmed bachelor; but a few years ago he followed the example of Mr. Cleveland and became a benedict. He married a charming lady—Miss Louise Fowler Sturges of Geneva—who has been very popular in social Buffalo since she came to live here. The Bissell home has been since her advent the abode of a generous culture and a perfect hospitality.

Mr. Bissell is a confirmed cigarette smoker. He smokes only the imported Russian or Turkish article. I visited him once in his handsome home. I found him in his library sitting in his shirt sleeves, with one sleeve rolled up to his shoulder, disclosing an arm of Titanic proportions. In his chubby hand was the inevitable cigarette.

John G. Milburn said to me this afternoon: "Wilson S. Bissell is one of the kindliest of men as well as one of the best lawyers it has ever been my privilege to know. It had always been a source of wonder to me up to a certain time why Mr. Bissell never tried any cases in court. I asked him about it one day. 'The reason, Milburn,' said he, 'is simply that I do not like the court practice of the law. I would rather be known as an office than as a trial lawyer; not because I am particularly modest, but for the very good reason that I much prefer it. My instincts are entirely against the court part of the profession. I would rather unravel a corporation tangle for a week than go into court for a day, and I think that I would do it a great deal cheaper. That is why I stick to my hole in the wall and pore over my papers."

"It is a strange thing," continued Mr. Milburn, "that in all my experience with Mr. Bissell I never heard him speak directly ill of any man; and it is perhaps equally strange, since humanity is as a rule ungrateful, that I never heard anyone speak ill of Mr. Bissell. His nature is pure gold, without an ounce of alloy. He is one of the noblest men I know."

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

All His Affiliations in the Past Were With Democrats—Noted For His Courteous Manner.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—No figure belonging to the coming administration will attract more attention than that of Judge Gresham, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state. The associations of General Gresham in Indiana were mostly among Democrats. Some of his most intimate and boon companions were of the strongest of Democrats. The Democrats there always sort of liked the man, notwithstanding they differed so widely in politics; and many of them wondered then, as they have often wondered since, how such a democratic man seemingly in all his tastes and habits should be a member of the Republican party. Judge Gresham married from a Democratic family, his brother-in-law, Thos. McGrath, being one of the best of Democrats.

Judge Gresham visits his old home in Harrison county, Ind., about twice a year. His mother, though quite aged, is still living and is still able to attend to all of the household work. She is always delighted to see her boy "Wat," as he is so well and familiarly known at home. She insists on attending to his every want during his stay with her, and will allow no one to prepare anything for his meals but herself. Judge Gresham always likes to tell about his visits to his mother, and dwells upon the loving and devoted attentions of the old lady.

Judge Gresham, when postmaster general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur, was the most popular of any cabinet officer that has been in Washington in my day. He did not allow visitors to cool their heads in the anterooms; but always had them shown immediately to his presence, without he was really engaged on important matters, and then those who called were told so in such a nice way, that they were convinced of the fact. He treated everybody courteously and genteelly and was kind to all with whom he necessarily came in contact.

After he left the department he would saunter up F street and frequently drop into the business places of acquaintances and spend as long a time as he could in pleasant converse. When not engaged at home by social duties of evenings he would often come down town and drop in on his friends to hear what was going on. Among the places that he visited quite frequently were the newspaper offices, where he was always a welcome guest. The return of General Gresham to Washington, the first cabinet officer of President Cleveland, is a source of pleasure to many who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with the able and distinguished gentleman. He is a hale-fellow-well-met, and one of the few men in public life who carries his heart on his sleeve.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Falling Off in the Vintage.

New York Sun.

The general showing in regard to the vintage in France last fall is not considered to be very satisfactory. The total yield for the 76 departments in which wine is made is estimated at 634,348,015 gallons. This is a decrease of some 25,000,000 as compared with '91, and yet some 50,000 more acres were planted in vines. It is, however, an increase over the two years preceding 1891, and is 25,000,000 gallons above the average of the past five years. But the average has been decreasing steadily since 1895, when the phylloxera invaded French vineyards. In that year, with 5,55,000 acres in vines, France produced 1,800,000,000 gallons.

Where Cork Cannot Float.

Boston Budget.

Cork is about the most buoyant substance there is, but there are points beyond which even cork cannot go. A cork sunk 200 feet in the ocean will not rise again to the surface, owing to the great pressure on the water. At any less distance from the surface, however, it will gradually work its way back to light once more.

FRENCH MARRIAGE METHODS.

Courtship Entirely Unknown to the Young People.

PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED FOR THEM.

Unless a Girl Has a Dot She Stands a Poor Show.

A CIVIL CEREMONY IS RECOGNIZED ONLY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

PARIS, Feb 8.—The marriage customs of France are decidedly peculiar. To describe them intelligently we must refer first of all to those delightful preliminaries of wedlock which are summed up in America under the general name of courtship. At once, however, a difficulty arises, for the things embraced in that name to American thoughts are conspicuous by their absense. In our country we always think of courtship as something which has for its basis an intimate companionship between the two parties, and which finds its expression in quiet moonlight walks and in the occasional monopoly of the parlor together. Somewhere, too, are American lovers brought face to face during their courtship with a great crisis. As a rule they dread this in anticipation, but it usually turns out to be anything but a dreadful ordeal in practice. What we refer to is the custom commonly spoken of as "popping the question."

It will be noted, too, that American candidates for matrimonial felicity are referred to, in what we have said of them, as lovers; which, as a general thing, is emphatically what they are, and what a strong popular sentiment requires them to be. These are our time-honored American notions, and they are so much enjoyed as a rule, and seem to be so necessary to a proper adjustment of things matrimonial, that we can hardly conceive how it would be possible to get along without them.

COURTSHIP UNKNOWN.

But the French manage to do so. It will seem like a singular statement, but it is only the truth to say, that in the upper and middle classes of this country, courtship, as we understand it, is almost entirely unknown. The preliminaries of wedlock are all arranged by third parties. One is spared here the happy wretchedness of falling in love as well as the miserable delight of making a personal proposal. It would seem indeed as though love cut scarcely any figure in the arrangements, and as to moonlight rambles, with only the moon for a witness, young couples in France—from fear either of the man in the moon or man in the abstract—are forbidden such things. Custom, in fact, is so very strict that it does not allow them to be alone together for even a quiet tete-a-tete in the drawing room. Nor is this all; but it is only under a strict system of parental oversight that the couple are permitted to correspond with each other.

One wonders how, under a system like this, the matrimonial ranks are ever recruited, and this query opens the way for some further astonishing statements. The celibate state is more common than with us. In America the presumption would be, with reference to the average young man of fair prospects in life, that after a while he will take unto himself a better half, whereas in France one would be warranted in premising, unless the young man had expressed a distinct purpose to the contrary, that he would remain single.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

As to girls, it would really seem as though their chance of getting married depended entirely upon how much money they have. To speak here of the "matrimonial market" is not a misnomer. There are exceptions to all rules, but these exceptions do not invalidate the rule, and the rule in France is that a girl who is well brought up, but whose parents or friends are unable to give her a dowry, will not be troubled with an offer of marriage. She could easily enough pick up a husband from the classes she holds to be beneath her, but the caste feeling is as rigid in France as are the marriage customs, and hence our well raised, well educated French girl, lacking a respectable dot, as it is called, will presumably live on to the end of her days in single blessedness.

From this rule of exacting a dowry with his wife one can hardly except even the humblest workman. The bride must always bring something to the union. If she is so poor as not to have a few hundred francs laid up for her wedding day, then her dot will technically consist of her wardrobe, and possibly a few articles of furniture, with, perchance, a skillful pair of hands, and an understanding on both sides that she is to help out on household expenses by daily labor in some shop.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE CUSTOM.

And here, by the way, is a suggestion of the argument which the French offer in justification of this custom. What they say is, that amongst the poorer classes the wages of the men are so low that, but for help from the other side of the house, it would be impossible for the married couple to subsist, and in regard to those who are higher up in the social scale, the difficulty, they say, is the same. Young men in an ordinary way of business get scarcely enough to support themselves, and to undertake the support of another, without a proper provision for an increase of funds, would be an act of imprudent rashness; especially as French women are fond of luxury and have such extravagant tastes in dress. This is the putting of the case from the French point of view, and it is surely plausible if not entirely satisfactory.

To this custom must be credited a large measure of the proverbial French thrift. The advent of a girl baby into a family marks a new era in household management. This atom of humanity, if she is finally to marry, must have a dot, and even thus early do the thoughtful parents begin to economize and lay by in order to provide this requisite. Another effect it has on French life is to make wives to a very large extent partners with their husbands in business. The wife generally invests her marriage portion in this way, and having a decided penchant—as nearly all French women have—for careful financiering, she generally also retains control over her investment by means of a legal partnership.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

In other ways the effects are less gratifying. The girl who has an ample dowry at her command, being prepared to give much, will naturally expect much in return. She will always demand the equivalent of what her own fortune amounts to, and her parents, who really have the control of this matter, will often stand out for much more. Hence she is more likely than not to find herself tied for life to a man nearly twice her own age; a sort of marriage which is hardly ever conducive to either happiness or good morals, and which in France, if all reports are true, is decidedly conducive, in very many cases, to the opposite of these conditions.

The usual course with the young man is, as we have hinted, to first make up his mind whether he will or will not get married. This question he will settle as a rule when he is 30, or thereabouts. Then the question arises, who are the availables, and among these, which is the most promising. To settle these matters he must confer with his friends, and always one of the chief points of inquiry will relate to financial matters. The girl being found, the next thing is to become possessed of her—more particularly of her dowry. But this being purely a business matter, it must be attended in a business-like manner. If there are parents, the arrangements are all left to them. If not, the kindly services of others must be invoked.

MEDIATION OF OUTSIDERS.

Perhaps a priest will be induced to mediate, but more frequently still it is some middle-aged and sagacious female who acts. And now, without ever having spoken to each other except in the most casual way, the couple are engaged. In fact, it not infrequently happens that they find themselves betrothed before they have even met; in some cases before they have seen each other.

This is not a caricature; it is only a fair representation of how, in the upper and middle classes, an "engagement" is effected. What occurs afterward may easily be inferred from what we have previously said on the subject of courting. We can only reiterate that there is no courting either before the engagement or after it. The interchanges between the couple are purely formal, and always in the presence of third parties. After a certain probation they may embrace at their meetings and partings, but that is all; and so matters go on till the wedding day.

Are there then no love matches in France? Undoubtedly there are, because if love laughs at locksmiths what is to hinder him from being equally defiant towards ridiculous social customs? It may even happen occasionally that the restraints thrown about young hearts over here are a help to the tender passion rather than a hindrance; for is there not a proverb about distance lending a charm and another one about familiarity breeding contempt?

MARRIED BY AN OFFICIAL.

The only wedding ceremony recognized by French law is that performed by the civil authorities. In Paris the knot is tied at the mayoral office of one of the 20 arrondissements. Due notice must be given, and no end of legal formalities must be complied with. But the marriage itself is soon over; that is, the legal part of it, for the mayor, or his assistant, after satisfying himself that all parties are agreed, simply reads to them, from a government book, a definition of their mutual rights and duties, and then tells them that they twain are one. But usually, of course, there is a religious ceremony, and that takes longer.

A distinct peculiarity of the invitations sent out to those whose presence is desired at French weddings is that they are issued in the names of the parents on both sides, instead of by those of the bride only, and still another peculiarity is that the wedding ceremony is always signalized by a collection for the poor. The basket is invariably passed even at the mayoral office, and at church the function is quite an elaborate one. Usually, it is the bridesmaids who attend to it. In anticipation of this service they provide themselves with dainty silk bags, a perfect match for the dresses they wear, and of course their passage through the aisles affords a rare chance—such as no French girl could regard with indifference—to exhibit for a time, in the best possible light, their charming toilets. After all, though, the most wonderful things about French marriages are the laws which govern them, and which seem really, in their complicated and oppressive requirements, to be framed less with the object of bringing weddings to pass in a legal manner, than for the purpose of preventing them.

HENRY TUCKLEY.

CHAMPAGNE IN RUSSIA.

Officers of the Army Drink Large Quantities of the Wine.

From London Society.

Speaking of Russia, a rumor reaches us that we hesitate to believe, so incredible is it, being to the effect that champagne is going out of fashion in that land, and especially in the army. When the Russian officer gives up drinking champagne it seems to us that the British navy will give up beer, and until the great wine sellers of Rheims themselves corroborate this rumor we must respectfully decline to believe it. When the Russian officer imbibes champagne (and, as a rule, he will drink it whenever he can get it), he is not content with moderate potations. It is scarcely figurative to say that he swallows it by pailfuls, and that he likes his champagne exceedingly strong and excessively sweet.

Honore de Balzac once gravely maintained that the vast indemnity exacted from France by the allied powers after the campaign of 1815 was more than reimbursed to the French by the amount which the victors, especially the Russians, spent in champagne among the restaurateurs of Paris. It would be, nevertheless, a grave error to suppose that the sparkling wines of Rheims are universally consumed in the Russian army; the enjoyment of them is almost exclusively confined to the imperial Guard. Still, as this privileged corps reaches an aggregate of more than 100,000 men, there should be a sufficiently large margin left of officers who habitually drink champagne and plenty of it.

THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

How It Came Women Were Ineligible to Succession.

London Times.

At the last meeting of the Academie des Sciences in Paris M. Viollet commenced the reading of an essay which he has written upon the causes which led to females being excluded from succession to the throne of France. According to him the principle was elaborated in the period of about 130 years comprised between the death of Louis X. and the final triumph of Charles VII., and became a fundamental law of the monarchy when the daughter of Louis X., the daughter of Philippe de Long, and the daughters of Charles le Bel were deprived of their father's succession. These precedents established the law on the subject, but it is not generally known that the history of the disputed successions to the French throne commenced by the indirect recognition of female rights.

Table Talk.

From Puck

"I'm the unluckiest dog alive," said the Cayenne; "somebody's always shaking me down and leaving me in the soup."

"That's just what makes me hot," retorted the Consomme.

CITY OF FLORENCE.

One of the Most Attractive Places in Many Respects in All Europe.

QUEEN VICTORIA IS GOING THERE.

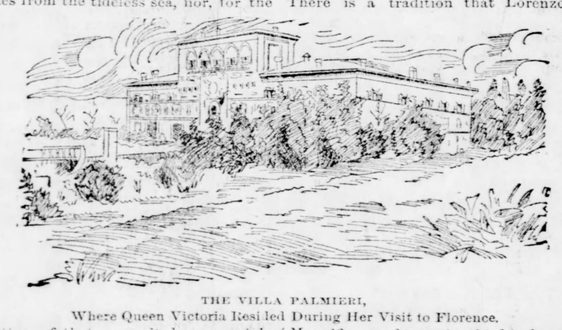
She Will Occupy the Villa Palmieri Some Time in March.

POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

FLORENCE, Feb. 8.—All roads lead to Florence instead of Rome at this season of the year. Florence has become the favorite resident city of Italy, and to her all eyes are turned, especially since the announcement of the coming of England's queen. Mr. Reynolds Hall, in his excellent recently published book, "Mediterranean Winter Resorts," begins his paper on Florence with the quotation:

"Of all the fairest cities of the earth;
None is as fair as Florence."

"Florence is not of course a Mediterranean resort, being situated some 60 miles from the tideless sea, nor, for the matter of that, can it be accurately described as a winter station, as it is better known as a spring residence. Florence might, perhaps, be more truthfully described as an intermediate spring station, being in the main a useful and suitable residence for tiding over that unfavorable transition period between the end of March and the beginning of June and, regarded in this light, it has a serious claim to be looked upon as an invalid station.



THE VILLA PALMIERI,
Where Queen Victoria Resided During Her Visit to Florence.

"The topography of Florence accounts a good deal for the great extreme of winter and summer temperature. Situated in the midst of the fertile plain of the Arno, immediately surrounded by a series of low-lying hills, these in turn fenced round on three sides by outlying spurs of the Apennines, Florence might more justly, though prosaically, be compared to a saucer than to 'a water-lily rising on the mirror of a lake,' to quote the poetical simile of the rhapsodist Leo. It seems to absorb all the summer heat, and to concentrate upon itself all the winter winds.

"There is a large English colony at Florence, and a considerable number of American families are to be found residing at villas or pensions during the spring. The American element is not, however, so prominent in some of the fashionable Riviera stations. Social relations among the English residents are said to be a little hampered by a spirit cliqueism; but of what English colony on the continent is that complaint not made by new comers?

"Florence being one of the greatest art centers in Europe, and a sort of focus of intellectual life and culture, there is a decidedly literary and artistic tone about the society, which is also more cosmopolitan than at most foreign towns where there are many English residents. In fact, the humanizing influence of art seems to have dissipated a good deal of the proverbial insularity and exclusiveness of our compatriots, and there is a fair amount of intercourse between the leading English and Italian residents. The well-known English club has also done a good deal toward promoting kindly relations between the two nations.

"The fashionable crowds who gravitate annually to the more lively towns of the Riviera, such as Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo, do not much affect Florence, except, perhaps, at Easter; and, in fact, they are apt to take it for granted that Florence is no longer 'in the movement,' and does not now afford much society. It is true that, compared with Nice or Cannes, there is not much society in the conventional sense, for though a good deal of quiet entertaining goes on, there are not many public balls or private dances and theatricals and such like social functions given during the season."

"Florence is a fairly cheap place for foreign residents, though prices have risen in the last few years. Furnished apartments cost considerably less than at the more frequented Riviera stations. The charges at the innumerable private pensions are, owing to the severe competition, distinctly cheap, but this does not apply to the more fashionable pensions, where prices are as high as at the hotel pensions. The rents of villas are very low, but on the other hand the various taxes are excessive, so that the occupant of a villa will, in the long run, have to pay almost as much for similar accommodations at Nice or Mentone.

"Public amusements (theaters, cafe-chantants, concerts, etc.) are very cheap. Sight-seeing is not costly, and means of communication are plentiful at moderate rates. Provisions and wines are very cheap. Visitors to Florence will find that incidental expenditure for petty sundries would probably be much less than in the winter resorts of the South of France."

Another authority on Florence says: "While in ancient times Rome was the grand center of Italian development, Florence has since the middle ages superseded it as the focus of intellectual life. The modern Italian language and literature have emanated chiefly from Florence, and the fine arts also attained the zenith of their glory in Florence. An amazing profusion of treasures of art, such as no other locality possesses within so narrow limits; reminiscences of a history which has influenced the whole of Europe, perpetuated by numerous and imposing monuments, and, lastly, the delightful environment of the city, combine to render Florence one of the most interesting and attractive places in the world."

The heights surrounding Florence afford many charming views of the city. The Cascine, or park of Florence, is about two miles in length and is a fashionable rendezvous in the afternoon when a military band plays several times a week. The name Cascine is derived from a farm to which it once belonged (*Cascina* or dairy).

On the route to Fiesole is the Villa Palmieri, the property of the earl of Crawford, where Queen Victoria resided in the spring of 1888, and which is now engaged for her majesty next month. Boccaccio made the Villa Palmieri the

JAMES V. LONG,
United States Consul at Florence.

retreat of the narrators in his "Decameron," during the pestilence of 1348.

At San Domenico the road divides, and the old road to the left leads to the Villa Spence, once a favorite residence of Lorenzo il Magnifico. Perhaps the finest view of the city of Florence and distant mountains is obtained from the terrace of the celebrated and historical Villa of the Medici, which was built for Giolanni Medici by Michelozzi in 1450. There is a tradition that Lorenzo il Magnifico used to make this his favorite walk. The villa now belongs to Mr. W. B. Spence, son of the celebrated entomologist. Mr. Spence was one of the three founders of the Museo Nazionale.

Mr. James V. Long, the United States consul at Florence, is a Pittsburgher, he having been appointed to the position about two years ago.

THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

GORDON THINKS IT GREW IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

The Coco de Mer Is Extremely Difficult to Rear.

The extraordinary palm tree known as the Coco de Mer, or double cocoanut, and considered by the late General Gordon to be the tree which grew in the Garden of Eden and bore the fruit of the "knowledge of good and evil," has at last, after many unsuccessful efforts, been reared in the botanical gardens at Kew, says the London *Queen*. This strange plant, which has its home in the Seychelle islands, to the northeast of Madagascar, a locality somewhat remote from the generally accepted site of the Garden of Eden, is extremely difficult to rear. As will be seen from the sketch, the Coco de Mer has a very different method of growth from that adopted by the general run of vegetation. The huge double

fruits, 14 inches or so in length, require a good deal of coaxing to induce them to send out a shoot. This shoot, too, is very capricious, and must be carefully tempted to attach itself to the soil, which it does at some distance, often as much as two or three feet. The shoot then sprouts up like an ordinary well-behaved plant, and the leaves commence to develop.

The whole process is shown in the sketch, where the fruit is seen placed in the small pan of damp moss and sending forth a shoot to another pot. The large fibrous fruits, which look like two cocoanuts joined together, are frequently found floating in the sea, and this has given rise to many traditions; among others, the sailors of the Malay peninsula aver that the fruit grows on a tree deep down in the unfathomable depths of the ocean.

Julian Hawthorne's Wife.

Mrs. Julian Hawthorne is a slender, still graceful woman, with rather a worn face, as might befit the mother of seven children and the wife of an easy-going, open-handed bohemian. She tells a pretty story of this genial author. A young man, doing some carpentering in the house, remarked to Mr. Hawthorne that he had a great desire to read some of his fellow-townsman's books, but had never felt able to buy any. The next day one of the Hawthorne boys appeared at the man's shop and left a copy of "Dust," inscribed on the title page, "From his friend, Julian Hawthorne."

A Terrible Mistake.

Clothier and Furnisher.

Customer—This straw hat will do. You can charge it to me.

Hat Man (stiffly)—Our business is run on a strictly cash basis, sir. We couldn't afford to trust a man who buys a straw hat in the middle of winter because he can get it cheap.

Customer (haughtily)—You are evidently not aware, sir, that I am the proprietor of the hothouse across the way.

IVORY CARVERS ARE SCARCE

Only Three or Four Good Ones Reside in New York.

ARE PAID HIGH WAGES THE YEAR ROUND.

Carved Articles Are Therefore Quite Costly.

WHERE THE SUPPLY COMES FROM MOSTLY

When Mr. Whitelaw Reid was in search of a workman to decorate apartments at Ophir farm with rich and beautiful antiques brought over from Europe he found that there was but one man in America who could do such work, and he lay sick. Had Mr. Reid been in search of skilled ivory carvers he would have found them almost as scarce. There are not above these or four ivory carvers of approved skill in New York, says the *Sun*, and hardly so many in all the rest of the country. The men who do such work are paid high wages the year round, whether busy or idle. They are Frenchmen, Germans and Italians. Of the three the Italians are perhaps the most skilful, since ivory carving has been an art in a high degree of perfection among the Italians for centuries. The most famous ivory carver living, however, is a Frenchman, Moreau Vauthier. Few of his masterpieces have been seen in America, though two were sold at the famous Morgan art sale of a few years ago, and two more, held at a great price, are now in the possession of a noted American jeweler.

The ivory carvers of this country do little or nothing in the East Indian or Japanese manner, nor do they occupy themselves with figure work. Their chief employment is in producing decorative toilet and stationary articles. The rage for stained and carved ivory is of recent growth in the United States, and the demand for such articles is not large, as they are more costly than the same articles in silver would be. They were produced to tickle the jaded æsthetic palates of the rich and luxurious, and only those who may trifle away what they will, indulge themselves to any considerable degree in carved ivory.

In all such articles the cost of the raw material is small in comparison with that of the labor. Billiard balls are costly because they contain large quantities of the finest ivory cut from the best part of the tusk. The labor cost of billiard balls is trifling, as they are turned by machinery, and rapidly. Thus it often happens that a single small article, richly stained and carved, will cost five times as much as a billiard ball containing 10 times the weight of ivory. The carvers of ivory use much the same tools as the wood carvers, but of lighter and more delicate make. The work is extremely tedious and laborious. The carving is usually done in low relief, and the subjects are such as are suitable to this treatment—Persian designs in delicate curves, the cactus with some varieties of palm, and hints caught from those marvelously simple but artistic carving of the Alaskan Indians. The ivory is stained slightly so as to bring out the design, and is permitted to absorb moisture which it readily does, in order to give it that fresh look common in newly manufactured articles of ivory. The art of staining ivory is a secret guarded well by the carvers.

Some notion of the cost of ivory carving may be had from the fact that while a hand mirror framed in plain ivory may be had for $10 or $12, a mirror in carved ivory may cost $100 or more. The small articles in carved ivory cost from $5 to $25, and a toilet set in that material may fetch as high as $500. The American climate, with its extremes of heat and cold, is very trying upon ivory, and ivory-backed mirrors of European manufacture almost invariably crack across the back after a few months of use upon this side of the Atlantic. The American manufacturers have hit upon the expedient of leaving a space between glass and frame in order to allow for contraction and expansion.

Nearly all the ivory brought to the United States is bought in the great London market, where the price is knocked about by bulls and bears, who corner ivory as they corner wheat or corn. The African, rather than the Asiatic, ivory is brought to this country, though one of the largest tusks ever seen in this market, that of a sacred East Indian elephant, has just been mounted in oriental style as a trophy of the chase. The tusk measures more than six feet in length, and retains the marks it bore when worn by the sacred beast to which it belonged. Thanks to the predatory and murderous industry of Tippu Tib and his black Zanzibaris, the supply of ivory has kept pace with the increased demand resulting from its extended use in this country, and the price from the raw material has not permanently advanced. Few tusks of more than five feet in length come to this country, and many are less than four feet long. Many of the tusks reach here after having been buried in Africa for years to save them from thievish enemies of the savage owners. Every tusk must go through a process of seasoning, long or short, according as the process is natural or artificial, before it is made up into articles of ornament or use. It is difficult to obtain a perfect slab of ivory more than six inches in diameter, as the upper end of the tusk, which is the thickest, is hollow, and the material is coarser than that in the solid part of the tusk. From the latter are made billiard balls and the most beautifully carved articles of the toilet and the writing desk. From the coarser parts are made poker chips, buttons and a hundred small articles. Every part of the tusk is put to use. Even the chips and sawdust are converted into ivory black by burning.

A Small Affair.

From Judge.

Office Boy—The bookkeeper kicked me, sir.

Employer—Well, you don't expect me to have time to attend to all these little details?